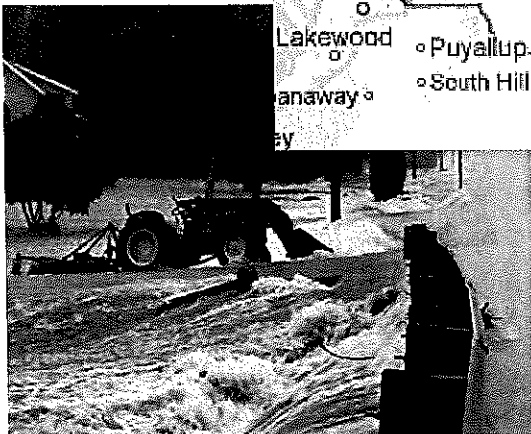
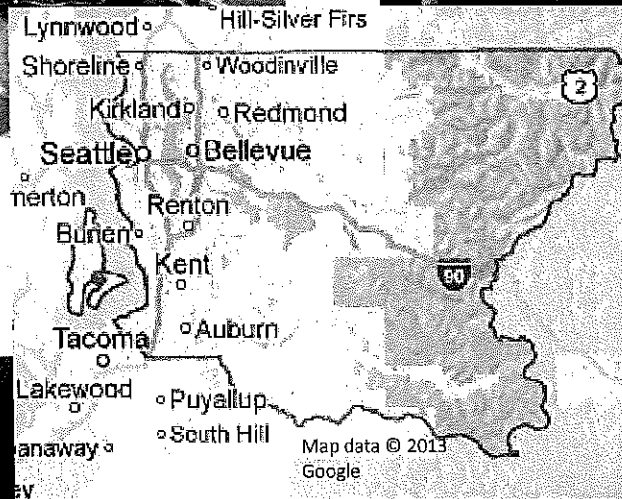


Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

King County



King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

WARNING

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Warning: This document is FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO). It contains information that may be sensitive, but unclassified, or may be exempt from public release under the Washington State Public Records Act (RCW 42.56). It is to be controlled, stored, handled, transmitted, distributed, and disposed of in accordance with King County policies.

This document is to be used to implement deliver of emergency services to the public and private sectors. Unauthorized use of personal contained in the plan may constitute an invasion of privacy.

Copies of the document may be obtained by contacting the approving director.

A. Introductory Material

1.0 Promulgation Statement

Transmitted here is the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) for King County. The Basic Plan provides a framework for Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) covering more detailed information for conduct of the County emergency mitigation and preparedness program and the County's response and recovery efforts.

This CEMP was prepared in accordance with guidance from the federal CPG - 101 (November, 2010) and the National Response Framework (NRF, January 2008). It is consistent with federal, state, and local standards and has been circulated to King County government agencies for concurrence. This CEMP supersedes any previous CEMP and has been approved by the King County Executive's Office. It will be reviewed and re-certified at least every four years as is described in this plan under Plan Development and Maintenance. The King County Office of Emergency Management is responsible for the facilitation of regular updates and testing of the CEMP. ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials is submitted here as both the required ESF and as the Local Emergency Planning Committee Plan per agreement between Washington State Emergency Management, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Recipients are requested to advise the Department of Executive Services and the Office of Emergency Management of any changes which might result in its improvement or increase its usefulness. The County Administrative Officer is the designated Emergency Manager for King County government.

CEMP Review:

Concur: Robert J. Tolengard Date: 12/4/13
CEMP Project Manager

Concur: Caroline Whalen Date: 12-6-13
King County Administrative Officer

Approved: Dow Corbett Date: 12-6-13
King County Executive


with state recommended changes date: 2/21/14

RJT

2.0 Plan Approval and Implementation

December 4th, 2013

TO: King County Line of Succession, Department Directors, and elected officials

FR: Dow Constantine, King County Executive 

RE: King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

This plan is one of the most important documents for managing emergency activity in King County. While the King County Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) seeks to manage the continued delivery of critical and essential services in times of disaster, the CEMP guides the delivery of those emergency services needed specifically under emergency conditions.

The CEMP has been written to align with Comprehensive Planning Guide - 101 (CPG – 101) and NRF federal guidelines and integrates King County mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery concepts. The Basic CEMP aids maintenance of the plan through use of emergency support functions that align with the CEMP of the State of Washington and the Federal Response Framework.

This plan supports the response of King County government to an emergency that impacts regional services provided by King County government, and impacts multiple King County cities, the general public, or its neighboring counties.

King County is responsible for coordinating emergency management activities within its scope of authority, as well as publishing, distributing, and revising this plan as required. Departments and elected officials that are part of King County Government must continue to work cooperatively to ensure a workable plan reflecting the capabilities and resources of King County government. Emergency obligations and authorities of the County are covered under King County Code 2.56, 12.52, State Code 38.52, and other legal authorities referenced in this plan.

All department directors are charged with doing their utmost to prepare their departments to function during and after emergencies and disasters in support of the people and regional partners of King County. The Basic Plan, Emergency Support Functions and topic specific annexes are located at (www.kingCounty.gov/prepare). All King County Line of Succession personnel, Department Directors, and recipients of CEMP should review this document and become familiar with their obligations and responsibilities. Thank you for your cooperation.

3.0 Record of Changes

Changes to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) are logged each time additions and modifications are made. New editions will be provided to the agencies and individuals identified on the distribution list. All departments and divisions with obligations described in this plan as well as the separately elected officials referenced in this plan have been included for distribution.

Implementing procedures are not included as part of this plan.

Change No.	Change Description	Date Entered	Posted By
1	Revised plan to reflect the National Response Framework and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) standards	December 2008	King County Office of Emergency Management
2	Reviewed to adjust for changes in responsibility of duties in King County Government and including additional annexes	September 2010	King County Office of Emergency Management
3	Updated KC Animal Control to Regional Animal Services of King County	December 2010	King County Office of Emergency Management
4	Updated Basic Plan to include King County Office of Emergency Management role as a regional lead for certain emergency activities	January 2011	King County Office of Emergency Management
5	Updated Basic Plan to Ordinance 17075, COOP plan concept of operations, CPG 101 standards and legal authorities. Updated ESF 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12 in this version. Other ESFs and annexes to follow in 2014.	December 2013	King County Office of Emergency Management
6	Administrative changes per State EMD suggestions	January 2014	King County Office of Emergency Management

4.0 Record of Distribution and Public Access

Direct distribution of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) for King County is limited to those entities with described obligations in the plan. These include: the State of Washington Military Department – Emergency Management Division, County departments and divisions, referenced separately elected officials within King County, special purpose districts, certain non-profit organizations, and major private sector entities that may be identified in this plan. The entire CEMP is posted to the County's internet site as a public document. Hardcopies are made available at all King County regional library locations.

The public was invited to participate in the development of this plan at open public meetings.

Primary Distribution

King County Executive
King County Councilmembers
King County Department Directors
King County Sheriff
King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
King County Assessor's Office
King County Elections
King County District Courts
King County Superior Courts
King County Office of Emergency Management Director
Washington State Military Department – Emergency Management Division
Snoqualmie Tribal Nation
Muckleshoot Tribal Nation

Secondary Distribution

King County cities mayors or city managers
King County city emergency managers
Special purpose districts
Emergency Management Coordinating Council
Emergency Management Executive Board
King County Community Service Area Councils
King County Regional Library Locations

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ESF 2 Communication
ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering
ESF 4 Fire Fighting
ESF 5 Emergency Management
ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
ESF 7 Logistics Management and Resource Support
ESF 8 Public Health, Medical, and Mortuary Services
ESF 9 Search and Rescue
ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF 12 Energy
ESF 13 Public Safety and Security
ESF 14 Long Term Community Recovery
ESF 15 External Affairs
ESF 20 Governmental Affairs

Annexes

Terrorism, Mass Care and Feeding, Evacuation
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B. Executive Summary, Purpose, Scope, Situation Overview, and Assumptions

1.0 Executive Summary

According to the King County Demographer's 2013 data, King County is the 14th most populous County in the United States with 1,982,000 residents. Approximately 253,100 people live in unincorporated King County. Of the 39 cities in King County, Seattle is the largest and is the County seat. About two thirds of the County population lives in suburban cities or unincorporated King County. The County is home to a major deep water port and is a major transportation hub for rail and commercial aviation. A large portion of the local economy is dependent on international trade. Aircraft manufacturing, high-tech and biotechnology are also large contributors to local employment. The University of Washington, Seattle University, Seattle Pacific University, and numerous community colleges are located in King County. Many federal facilities are located in or around the Seattle area.

In addition to the 39 cities, there are two tribal nations and 7 Community Service Areas. The Community Service Areas are similar to neighborhoods that have Unincorporated Area Councils (UACs) with adopted by-laws, geographic boundaries, a process for choosing officers and board members, at least 7,500 residents, and regular public meetings. The seven UACs are: Four Creeks, Greater Maple Valley, North Highline, Upper Bear Creek, Vashon-Maury Island, and West Hill.

County government provides many regional and contract services to the cities of King County and the population of the region. These services include public health services, mass transportation (bus and passenger rail), waste water treatment, adult and juvenile detention, Medic One, solid waste management for most of King County outside of Seattle, superior courts, and uniformed law enforcement. As such, the County has obligations to maintain essential services and provide or support services to the public and private sectors for the protection of the life, health and safety of residents and our guests, protect public property and the environment, and contribute to the maintenance of a robust and diverse economy.

The King County Sheriff's Office operates one of the three largest 9-1-1 centers in King County. There are a large number of hospitals in King County including Harborview Medical Center, a Level 1 Adult and Pediatric trauma and burn center.

The foundation of all emergency planning is personal preparedness. Where it is important for the general public to be ready for a minimum of three days without public services, it is even more important for key and essential County employees with emergency assignments to maintain their personal preparedness. These personnel must be ready to help others. King County encourages everyone, including King County employees, to prepare themselves and their families for emergencies.

This plan is organized into a basic plan, emergency support functions, and specialized annexes in accordance with federal guidance provided in CPG 101 (version 2.0 November 2010) and refers to other emergency plans like the Seattle Urban Area Disaster Debris Management Plan (May

2010) and its counterpart King County Operational Disaster Debris Management Plan (November 2009), the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (November 2009), and the King County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis documents (May 2009).

The King County CEMP describes the emergency obligations of County government and its capability and capacity to undertake emergency assignments or acquire those resources necessary to support its emergency mission. It refers to the King County Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP March 2013) for specifics related to continuity of essential services provided during normal operating conditions. The Concept of Operations of the CEMP describes the management of emergencies within the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and details emergency management programmatic efforts to accommodate Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards.

2.0 Purpose

The purpose of the King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is to provide the framework under which King County government will address the consequences of emergencies where the people, animals, economy, or environment of the County may have been adversely impacted by a natural or manmade disaster. This plan considers the time phased evolution of emergency efforts including preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts. It identifies the primary programmatic obligations of County government before, during, and after emergencies and considers the complimentary roles of the private sector, non-profit service groups, volunteers, local, state, and federal government agencies.

The CEMP primarily focuses on regional response and recovery efforts and directs the reader to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan, and Recovery planning documents for details on the operation and management of those emergency obligations. These plans consider emergency authorities, direction and coordination of efforts, resource and information management under conditions where proclamation of an emergency is necessary.

3.0 Scope

King County is a complex geo-political region comprised of interrelated public special purpose districts. These special purpose districts include: school districts, flood control districts, hospital districts, utility districts, fire districts, and even a cemetery district. King County government delivers a number of regional services to some or all of King County including: public health programs, regional public transportation, solid waste and waste water treatment, adult and juvenile detention, district and superior courts, and uniformed law enforcement. Emergency actions described in this plan are restricted to those authorities provided to the executive under state or County code. The King County CEMP is vertically integrated with the plans of the cities within King County and with the State of Washington.

4.0 Situation Overview

Geographic King County is vulnerable to impacts from natural and technological hazards common to western Washington. These hazards include at minimum: severe weather, flooding,

earthquake, dam failure, fire hazards, landslides or avalanche, hazardous materials releases, tsunami and seiches, volcanic activity, civil unrest and terrorist attack. Impacts from these may be felt through their subsequent effect on transportation, power, communications, and habitability of the community, economic impacts, and delivery of essential community services. The hazard analysis contained here represents summary information. For more detailed descriptions of hazards and their statistical historic impacts to King County, see the King County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis dated November 2009.

King County emergency service delivery is a combination of private and public service providers. Most of the hospitals in the County are private. Emergency dispatch, police, fire services, and EMS services are delivered through a combination of regional organizations, delivered directly by cities or County government agencies. In addition to the executive services delivered by County government, there are a number of separately elected officials that deliver emergency services to the public. These include the King County Sheriff and the fire commissioners of the many fire districts and regional fire authorities.

4.a Hazard Analysis Summary

The hazards to which King County is vulnerable are covered in detail in the King County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA), part of the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (KCRHMP).

The following constitutes briefs of the primary hazards to which King County may be exposed. They include:

1. Severe Weather
2. Flooding
3. Drought
4. Tsunami and Seiches
5. Earthquake
6. Dam Failure
7. Fire
8. Avalanche
9. Landslide
10. Hazardous Materials Release
11. Terrorism
12. Cyber Terrorism
13. Civil Disorder
14. Transportation

High Probability events are those likely to occur at least annually. Moderate probability events are those likely to occur at least once every 10 years, but not annually. Low probability events are likely to occur less frequently than every ten years. High impact events are those likely to require outside assistance for response and/or recovery of the community, moderate impact events are those that may present response and/or recovery challenges, stress regional resources,

and may require outside assistance for complete recovery of the community. Low impact events are those that may cause some inconvenience to the community but can be managed without assistance beyond the immediate area.

High Probability Low Impact	High Probability Moderate Impact	High Probability High Impact
Moderate Probability Low Impact	Moderate Probability Moderate Impact	Moderate Probability High Impact
Low Probability Low Impact	Low Probability Moderate Impact	Low Probability High Impact

Figure 1. Risk Management – Probability vs. Impact

4.a.1 Severe Weather – high probability, moderate to high impact

The primary hazard to which the County is vulnerable is Severe Weather conditions. Severe weather is usually associated with a seasonal weather pattern common to Western Washington from October through March. Rainy and windy conditions are common in this time frame, resulting in water over roadways, flooding along the five largest river systems, trees in power lines and across roadways, power outages, and debris. Damage to power lines, infrastructure, and buildings is not uncommon and injuries or deaths do occur. Suburban communities are often without power for long periods because of accessibility and restoration prioritization. These are high probability incidents with a moderate to high probability of substantial impacts to the community. Most presidential disaster declarations in King County are associated with severe weather incidents (21 since 1972).

King County lies along the Cascade foothills and is subject to snow and ice storms. The impacts from these incidents can be more severe when they are accompanied by freezing temperatures for extended time periods. Clearing lifelines (major roadways) of snow and ice for the passage of emergency response vehicles can hamper response time for fire, police, and emergency medical services. The combination of power outages and freezing temperatures always presents the possibility of a need for temporary sheltering – especially for vulnerable populations. These incidents are common, but not necessarily annual incidents. More than one incident per season is not uncommon. Snow events are most common in January but may occur at any time November through March. Three snow events occurred in the 2010-2011 winter weather season.

Windstorms can also produce power outages, debris, and damages to critical infrastructure. Wind speeds in excess of 45 miles per hour are usually associated with road and bridge closures, damages to public and private property, and threats to public safety. These are incidents that happen annually and sometimes multiple times in a season. Winds in excess of 90 miles per hour have been recorded locally. The two most severe wind incidents in recent history were the

Inaugural Day Windstorm on January 19th, 1993 and the Hanukkah Eve Windstorm on December 15th, 2006. Both incidents were declared presidential disasters.

Usually, incoming weather systems can be predicted two to three days in advance with some accuracy. Rainy weather systems can last for several days. Snow events lasting more than two days are uncommon, and wind events usually last only a few hours. This allows broadcast and other media to warn the public in advance. The National Weather Service has used the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to warn the public of incoming severe weather systems. The Regional Public Information Network (RPIN) has also been used to provide emergency information to subscribers.

Though rare, King County does experience tornado activity. Tornadoes have reached F3 designation in the region but those of F1 or lower are more common. An F1 tornado occurred in Enumclaw in 2009 with estimated wind speeds of 110 miles per hour. Some tree and roof damage occurred.

4.a.2 Flooding – moderate probability, moderate impact

Flooding is usually associated with river systems and with severe winter weather that can last several days. Since this is usually a weather related incident, warning of expected flooding can occur two to three days before the incident. The river systems in King County for which flooding conditions are monitored include: the Snoqualmie, Tolt, Cedar, Raging, Green, White, and Skykomish Rivers as well as Issaquah Creek. Like the severe weather incidents already noted, these tend to be annual incidents of varying severity. The King County Flood Warning Center monitors river levels and provides regular predictive reports on conditions to emergency management agencies throughout King County. To some extent, flows on the Green, White, Tolt, and Cedar Rivers are regulated by control of outflows from dams.

Flow rates that constitute flooding conditions vary from one river system to the next. On the Cedar River, flows of 4,200 cubic feet per second (cfs) or greater constitutes major flooding. On the Snoqualmie flows of 38,000 cfs constitutes major flooding. The Snoqualmie has reached this level five times since 1990. Dams on each of those river systems noted are used to control river flows during peak runoff conditions. Along with a levee system, most severe weather events avoid catastrophic river flows.

It is not unusual to have severe flooding from river flows in excess of a week. This has often resulted in modest flooding conditions days after a severe weather system has passed. Record flow rates on the Snoqualmie River reached 54,110 cfs at the Sum of the Forks gauge during the January 2009 weather incident. Flooding can occur from excessive inundation (rain) or from channel migration and sedimentation. Occasionally, log jams will block sufficient flows to flood a segment of a river system. River debris management is often part of fish habitat protection.

Flooding incidents can require protective actions, evacuation, sheltering, search and rescue, and swift water rescue operations. Road closures are very common and detours become routine during the winter severe weather season. Where warning is needed beyond that provided by commercial radio and television broadcasts, the use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) can be used to direct public and private sector protective measures. The King County Sheriff's Office

Public Service Answering Point or the King County Office of Emergency Management may initiate an EAS message to the public. RPIN may also augment the communication of emergency news to those that subscribe.

While impacts to the County may indirect, implement city emergency plans through its EOC may be needed. The City would have a heavy reliance on volunteers, interlocal agreements, contract services, and assistance from regional partners, the private sector, King County government, the State of Washington and other outside assistance.

4.a.3 Drought – moderate probability, moderate impact

Drought can be a result of multiple causes including “global weather patterns that produce persistent, upper-level high-pressure systems along the West Coast with warm, dry air resulting in less precipitation.” Drought may be defined as a prolonged period of dryness severe enough to reduce soil moisture, water and snow levels below the minimum necessary for sustaining plant, animal, and economic systems. While drought isn’t typically thought of as a King County hazard, the historical record demonstrates that it is important to consider drought conditions as a potential impact to the region.

The severity of drought is measured by the Palmer Drought Severity Index in a range of 4 (extremely wet) to -4 (extremely dry), and incorporates temperature, precipitation, evaporation and transpiration, runoff and soil moisture when designating the degree of drought. In 2001, Washington State experienced moderate to severe drought conditions that resulted in water use restrictions in many communities.

In addition to the expected impacts to agriculture and to the regional fire hazard, drought conditions had an impact on businesses that use water in their processes and in the production of hydroelectric power. Western Washington had to ‘import’ electricity during this time frame.

4.a.4 Tsunami and Seiches – low probability, moderate impact

A tsunami is typically generated in the open ocean by seismic or volcanic activity. A seiche is usually caused by the same type source but impacts a lake or inland waterway. Tsunamis can travel great distances at speeds of about 600 miles per hour. While sometimes they may be only a few inches in height, they can also be many meters high. NOAA has a tsunami warning system that employs buoys in the Pacific Ocean to warn of approaching tsunami activity. The shielding effect of the Olympic peninsula blocks the greater part of tsunami energy from Pacific Ocean activity.

Most at risk from a tsunami are the rail and port infrastructure and cargos being loaded aboard ships and trains. The ships and trains are themselves vulnerable to significant tsunami and seiche activity. Lake Washington infrastructure is also vulnerable to seiche activity. Floating bridge pontoons that support I-90 and Hwy 520 may be ripped from their moorings that may damage or destroy these structures.

4.a.5 Earthquake – low to moderate probability, very high potential impact

King County is situated along the foothills of the Cascade Mountains. Proximity to geologically active forces that create those mountains presents a risk of earthquake incidents at any time.

While the greater Puget Sound region experiences earthquakes almost daily – most of which are not felt by the public - there have been a number of earthquakes in excess of 5.0 on the Richter scale over the last twenty years. The largest of these earthquakes was the Nisqually Earthquake in 2001 measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale. Similar earthquakes have occurred in 1949 and 1965. The State of Washington has experienced 20 damaging earthquakes in the last 125 years.

The Nisqually Earthquake did not result in severe damages or widespread casualties. This can be attributed to mitigating building codes and luck. This good fortune does not suggest the next earthquake will avoid damages or casualties. The possibility of extensive damages from local earthquakes to personal property and infrastructure remains.

Severe or damaging earthquakes happen without warning. They can be expected to interrupt transportation, power, communications, and emergency services. Damages might impact public buildings, residential and business structures that may cause casualties, hurt the local economy, employment, and result in hazardous materials spills that could harm the environment. Other secondary impacts from earthquakes could include landslides, re-channeling of rivers and creeks, and dam failure.

A damaging earthquake would reasonably require the County to implement its emergency plans through its ECC. There would be a heavy reliance on volunteers, interlocal agreements, contract services, and assistance from regional partners, the private sector, the State of Washington and other outside assistance.

4.a.6 Dam Failure – low probability, moderate to high impact

There are hundreds of structures in King County that control river flows and surface water. As noted under 4.a.5 Earthquakes, sudden and severe land movement can cause damage to local dams that may result in failure of the engineered dam structure or the inability of the dam to maintain its flood control capabilities. Should one of the major dams in King County fail, response plans for the warning and notification of those residents and organizations downstream of the dam would be initiated.

Impacts from the failure of one of the major dams in King County would be similar to those from a flash flood. There are four significant dams in King County on the Tolt, Cedar, White, and Green Rivers. It is reasonable to expect that public roadways serving King County might be damaged and the local economy would be impacted. Response to dam failure would have a heavy reliance on volunteers, Interlocal agreements, contract services, and assistance from regional partners, the private sector, the State of Washington and other outside assistance.

The US Army Corps of Engineers maintains and monitors the Howard Hanson Dam on the Green River. Damages to the dam were discovered in January 2009 following a season of significant storms. While repairs were made, low land mitigation efforts to move public infrastructure were made and evacuation plans prepared. Pool level behind the dam was reduced to 30% of normal. Levee height was increased with a variety of temporary structures during the repairs. Since that time, efforts have been made to remove the levee enhancements.

4.a.7 Fire – low probability, moderate impact

While structural fires can occur at any time in an urban-suburban community, it is primarily the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire that presents a risk to the County. Drought conditions have occurred in the Puget Sound region with cyclical weather patterns multiple times in the last fifty years. Most Western Washington communities do not maintain the wildland fire-fighting capability common to jurisdictions in Eastern Washington.

Residential building since 1990 has resulted in construction in timbered areas of the County. In recent years, wildland fires in areas of Southern California with similar building patterns have shown what damages can occur in dry conditions in these communities.

A reduction of the risk to wildland-urban interface fires in western Washington has been achieved through burn bans and restriction of firework sales and use. Preparedness for such fires is still a necessity that may include evacuation plans, sheltering capability, public education (like the “FireWise” program), code enforcement, and maintenance of fire defense spaces around dwellings. The use of defensible spaces and fire breaks in and around suburban housing developments has increased with state wide land use regulations. Climate change has increased the threat as fuel loads increase and moisture contents decrease in our forests.

If a wildland-urban interface fire should occur in rural or suburban King County with evacuations, response efforts would reasonably require the County to implement its emergency plans through its ECC. There would be a heavy reliance on volunteers, Interlocal agreements, contract services, and assistance from regional partners, the private sector, King County government, the State of Washington and other outside assistance.

4.a.8 Avalanche – low probability, low impact

Avalanche hazards in the Northwest are associated with winter storms in the Cascade and Olympic Mountain ranges. Avalanches occur when a snow pack loses its grip on a slope and slides downhill. Typically, slopes of between 20 to 30 degrees and snow packs of 34 inches or more may produce avalanches.

There are two kinds of avalanches, loose and slab. Loose avalanches occur when light-grained snow exceeds its angle of repose, collapses a snow drift or bank and fans out as it slides downhill. A slab avalanche occurs when heavy or melting snow resting on top of looser snow breaks away from the slope and moves in a mass. The latter often occurs when rains soak the top layer of snow on moderately sloped terrain.

The most significant avalanche event in Washington State occurred in 1910 near Steven’s Pass. A train carrying passengers was hit by an avalanche killing 96 people. In early 2008, heavy rain associated with snowfall has accounted for the closure of Interstate 90 at Snoqualmie Pass, resulting in delays of over 24 hours. Skiers are often at risk of injury or death from avalanches. This occurred in the 2003/04, 2004/05, and twice in 2007.

4.a.9 Landslide – moderate probability, moderate impact

Landslides in Western Washington can occur on any steep slope of the Cascades or their foothills. Usually, these sudden movements of hillsides occur from geological conditions and the

saturation of soils during or after winter weather patterns. They also occur in conjunction with earthquake activity. When landslides occur, local and state roadways have become blocked for several days or months. Land movement activity during the Nisqually Earthquake blocked the Cedar River (2001). In a few landslide cases, access roads to small groups of homes have been cut off or homes have been directly impacted from slides. The impacts of these incidents have included: restrictions to residential home occupancy, detouring of road and rail traffic, severe business impacts, and occasional injuries.

While landslides occur without warning, they occur in predictable locations and most often in conjunction with persistent precipitation late in the annual winter storm season. February and March tend to have more land movement than earlier in the season. This has been the case during the winters of: 1972, 1986, 1990, 1996, 1997, 2006, 2007, and 2009.

If landslides occur in conjunction with severe weather conditions, it is possible the County could implement its emergency plan through activation of its ECC. If landslides occur independent of severe weather, an evaluation of the impacts from the slide would determine the likelihood of the King County ECC taking part in response and recovery.

4.a.10 Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) – high probability, moderate to high impact

Hazardous materials spills usually occur without warning. If a serious chemical spill occurs and evacuation of some portion of the County is required, the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or reverse 9-1-1 services may be needed from the King County Sheriff's Office 9-1-1 Center or from the King County Office of Emergency Management.

The business makeup of King County includes many businesses that use or store hazardous chemicals. Over 1,000 reports for facilities with significant quantities of regulated chemicals are received annually by the combined Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) within King County.

While most hazardous materials releases occur in small quantities during their transfer from one container to another, there is considerable risk of impact from hazardous materials on County or state highways on which placarded loads of commercial hazardous materials. A commodity flow survey conducted in the 1990's described the routes taken by commercial truck traffic. It also estimated the frequency of rail traffic and the relative quantities of bulk chemicals thru the County. The most frequently reported materials released are lubricating oils and fuels. Any hazardous chemical released to surface water has the potential to reach salmon rearing streams and rivers or areas that harbor resident and migrating birds. Hazardous chemical releases and exposure can also result from illegal dumping and clandestine drug lab activity.

In the aftermath of several chemical spills in Bhopal, India and Institute, West Virginia, the United States regulations to manage chemical emergencies increased with the Superfund and Superfund Amendments. These and other federal and state regulations sought to manage those environments already polluted by chemicals and to improve safety by reducing spills and increasing response capabilities.

4.a.11 Terrorism – low probability, high potential impact

Terrorism has been defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as “the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment of it in furtherance of political or social objectives.” More importantly, it is necessary to understand that the objective of terrorism is not destruction or death – it is the psychological impact to the targeted population and world opinion. Disruption to public services, economies, and social patterns or a feeling of insecurity is the desired goal.

Most often, terrorist activity includes use of fire arms or explosives though radiological, biological, chemical, and cyber terrorism (see) remain channels used by would be terrorists. The source of a terrorist threat can be from domestic or foreign national personnel.

The terrorist attack on the United States in 2001 resulted in the formation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Since that time, airport security, domestic and international surveillance and monitoring have increased significantly. This has resulted in the interception of many terrorist plans before they can be implemented. Very large grants have been awarded to local first responders to combat terrorism and the potential impacts from terrorist actions.

4.a.12 Cyber terrorism – moderate probability, high impact

By definition, cyber terrorism is generally understood to mean unlawful attacks and threats of attack against computers, networks, and the information stored therein when done to intimidate or coerce a government or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives. Cyber terrorism may be used to disrupt national defense, communications, banking, power and other utility infrastructure, the medical community, universities, transportation, or commercial transactions.

4.a.13 Civil Unrest – low probability, moderate impact

Sometimes referred to as civil disorder or riots, civil unrest can be classified as either politically motivated or spontaneously erupting around another event. The most important characteristics of civil unrest are property damages and conflict with police and civil authorities. The best known local events have been: The World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle (1998) and N30 – November 30th 1999 anniversary to WTO, and Mardi Gras (2001) celebrations in Pioneer Square area also lead to injuries, arrests, and damages to local businesses.

There remains a significant risk from civil unrest to the disturbance of essential government services in the downtown corridor – to city, County, and federal government business locations.

4.a.14 Transportation – low probability, high impact

King County is a transportation hub in the northwest. Major highways, air transportation, railroad operations and a deep water marine port all exist in King County. Washington State Ferries is the largest ferry transit system in the United States. It is also one of the busiest, carrying over 24 million riders in 2008, and is the largest transit system in Washington State, second only to King County Metro. Commuters make up about 50% of the annual ridership, as exemplified by the busiest commuter route, Bainbridge to Seattle, where 18,000 people are carried in an average day.

Severe weather, earthquake damages, and operator errors are the most probable source of transportation impacts in western Washington. Mud slides have routinely blocked the rail corridor that includes passenger and freight traffic to and from local ports and the interior United States. Commodities like food and fuel flow on rail lines that, if interrupted, would have substantial impacts on people throughout the nation.

SeaTac Airport is the largest commercial airport between Vancouver and Portland. It is one of the busiest airports in the country with flights serving the west coast, Europe and Asia.

4.a.15 Search and Rescue – High probability, low impact

Search and rescue is comprised of several subcategories including: woodland search and rescue, urban search and rescue, river rescue, confined space rescue, high angle rescue, and other categories. The most common of these is the woodland or rural/suburban search and rescue which is the obligation of the King County Sheriff's Office. The other specialized search and rescue operations are conducted by fire agencies or staffed by multiple disciplines. Most searches are for individuals or very small groups of people.

4.b Planning Assumptions

The CEMP is based on the planning assumptions and considerations presented in this section:

- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.
- Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the NIMS.
- A disaster incident will require the King County Office of Emergency Management to coordinate King County government's response and/or resources, and may:
 - Occur at any time with little or no warning in the context of a general or specific threat or hazard;
 - Require significant information-sharing across multiple jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors;
 - Involve single or multiple geographic areas;
 - Span the spectrum of incident management to include mitigation/prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery;
 - Involve multiple, highly varied hazards or threats on a local, regional, or national scale;
 - Result in numerous casualties, fatalities, displaced people, property loss, disruption of normal life support systems, essential public services, and basic infrastructure, and significant damage to the environment;
 - Impact critical infrastructure across sectors;
 - Overwhelm capabilities of State, local, and tribal governments, and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators;
 - Require extremely short-notice County asset coordination and response timelines;
 - Require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.

- Special purpose jurisdictions (fire, school, drainage, water and sewer, hospital, flood control districts, Port of Seattle), and Indian tribes, will develop mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery planning, and capabilities for their own jurisdictions.
- The Executive may respond with County resources to requests for assistance from cities, tribes, and special purpose districts when lives or public property are at stake, and resources permit.
- The Executive may choose to invoke the emergency powers granted to him/her under King County Code Chapter 12.52.
- King County uses a mix of landline and cellular telephone systems as well as several radio systems (including the Countywide 800 MHz trunked radio system and the transit radio system) to meet its primary communications needs. These systems may suffer physical disruption due to loss of staff or may become loaded beyond their designed capacities.
- Emergency plans and procedures have been prepared by those emergency response agencies having primary operational responsibilities and should be routinely evaluated and updated.
- Some emergencies or disasters will occur with enough warning that appropriate notification will be achieved to ensure some level of preparation. Other situations will occur with no advanced warning.
- King County government may be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests during a major emergency or disaster.
- King County residents, businesses, and industry will have to use their own resources and be self-sufficient following a disaster or incident for a *minimum* of three days, and most likely much longer.
- Re-establishment of government essential functions and basic infrastructure, such as utilities, transportation, and the economy, will be critical to returning to a “normal” situation.
- Incorporated jurisdictions (cities), in King County will comply with the intent of RCW 38.52 and will provide emergency management functions for their jurisdiction.
- A free market economy and existing distribution systems will be maintained as the primary means for continuing operation of the County’s economic and private sector systems. Normal business procedures may require modification to provide essential resources and services.
- Due to transportation limitations, disaster response services and supporting resources will be those locally available for the initial three days or more after the occurrence.
- Emergency medical facilities will be overloaded and a shortage of supplies will exist.
- Shortages of emergency response personnel will exist, creating the need for auxiliary fire, police, search and rescue, emergency medical, transit, and public works personnel. Private sector support will be needed to augment government disaster response and recovery efforts.
- Technological disasters may occur at any time. The initial response to these incidents will be by emergency responders (fire, police, emergency medical, and public works). Specialized hazardous materials response teams may be overloaded by multiple incidents. Disasters occurring near or across jurisdictional borders will require multi-jurisdictional coordination, communications, and/or response.

- Terrorist attacks upon the U. S. are possible and it is assumed that military and governmental centers, with concentrations of industry and population, will be principal targets.

4.c Capability Assessment

4.c.1 Dispatch 9-1-1

The County has 12 responder dispatch centers (9-1-1) for fire, police or EMS services. The King County Sheriff's Office, NORCOM, Seattle Fire and Police, and Valley Communications are the largest of these. Discussions regarding consolidation of dispatch facilities may reduce the number of facilities over the next five years. The E-911 program office is part of the Office of Emergency Management within the Department of Executive Services. See ESF 4, 9, 10, and 13.

4.c.2 Police

Delivery of local law enforcement is provided through a combination of city police departments, University of Washington Police, and a combination of direct and contract services provided by the King County Sheriff's Office. While the King County Sheriff's Office shares many County government facilities and services, the sheriff is a separately elected official. See ESFs 9 and 13.

4.c.3 Fire, EMS, Hazmat

King County government does not have any fire suppression capability other than assigned to King County International Airport. A fire marshal is part of the Department of Permitting and Environmental Services within King County government. Fire suppression services within geographic King County are comprised of fire departments associated with cities, regional fire authorities representing the consolidation of multiple fire agencies, and fire districts that represent segments of unincorporated and suburban King County. There are 27 fire districts in King County. Local fire service resources also include basic life support (ambulance) services. Advanced life support service with paramedics are part of Public Health, Seattle and King County.

Hazardous materials response has aligned to the fire zones with fire agencies within the zones contributing personnel and equipment cached around the County. The Port of Seattle Fire Department has a hazardous materials response capability but may not be able to leave the airport property. See ESFs 4 and 10.

4.c.4 Hospitals and Medical Centers

There are three public hospital districts that own and operate hospitals and other health care facilities in King County. Hospital districts are community supported governmental entities charged with delivering health care to their communities. They fulfill a vital role in King County because without them many people would be unable to receive healthcare. The Washington State legislature granted local communities the ability to create their own hospital districts in 1945. Nearly half of all Washington's 90 hospitals are part of a public hospital district. Districts are authorized not only to operate a hospital, but to deliver any service to help people stay healthy – physically, socially and mentally. Hospital districts are located in areas considered to be rural in character. Public hospital districts within King County include:

District #1 - Valley Medical Center
(Kent, Renton and two-thirds of Tukwila)
District #2 - Evergreen Healthcare
(Bothell, Redmond and Woodinville)
District #4 - Snoqualmie Valley
(Snoqualmie, North Bend, Carnation, Fall City, Preston and Snoqualmie Pass)

Public hospitals are governed by hospital commissioners elected by the citizens living within their district. Levy funds typically provide a small portion of the hospital revenues. The majority of funding is obtained through inpatient and outpatient services, and other services. See ESF 8.

4.c.5 Public Works

Traditional Public Works functions are largely contained in the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks. Solid waste is managed by the Solid Waste Division of the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, except for the City of Seattle. Waste water treatment for most of King County is part of the Waste Water Treatment Division of the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks. There are several waste water districts that provide service to areas not covered by King County. Water utilities are decentralized within the County with much of the water supply coming from the Seattle Public Utilities and the many water districts. See ESF 3.

4.c.6 Flood Control

Flood control zone districts are authorized by Chapter 86.15 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) to undertake, operate, or maintain flood control or storm water control projects that benefit the area contained within the district. King County has nearly five hundred aging flood protection facilities, as well as vast areas of land within the one hundred-year floodplain. In response to the need for an integrated and coordinated approach to effectively and efficiently reduce flooding risk on a county-wide scale and to protect public safety, property, and the regional economy, the King County Flood Control District (District) was formed by Ordinance No. 15728 of the Metropolitan King County Council in April 2007. With the formation of a new Countywide district and pursuant to state statute, County Council dissolved ten previously-existing flood control zone districts spread across the County, only two of which were active at the time of the creation of the King County Flood Control District.

The King County Flood Control District is an independent special purpose district of the State of Washington. Under the authorizing ordinance and consistent with RCW 86.15, the King County Council was granted the authority to govern the District as its Board of Supervisors. Support is provided to the Board of Supervisors by committees comprised of local elected officials and other key stakeholders. The District also partners with numerous entities, from local tribes and watershed planning groups to state and federal agencies.

An interlocal agreement (ILA) between the District and King County specifies that the Water and Land Resources Division of King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks provide floodplain management services to the District. Under the terms of the ILA, the District directs King County to implement the District's work program, thus drawing upon the County's long-standing expertise in floodplain management. The 2006 King County Flood Hazard

Management Plan serves as the District's Comprehensive Plan. See ESFs 3, 6, 9 and the Evacuation Annex.

4.c.7 Roads and Transportation

King County roads and public transportation are largely managed by the King County Department of Transportation. Roads services are provided to County roads and highways and to those cities with contracts for such services. Public transportation includes Sound Transit, light rail, water taxis, and bus service. Bus service areas overlap with adjacent Pierce and Snohomish Counties. King County International Airport is also owned and managed by King County Department of Transportation while SeaTac Airport and the (marine) Port of Seattle are managed by the Port of Seattle – a special purpose district with its own commissioners.

Amtrak provides some passenger rail service from Vancouver British Columbia to Oregon and California as well as eastern Washington and the interior United States. Burlington Northern-Santa Fe and Union Pacific provide private sector freight rail service in the same corridors. These services and infrastructure are maintained by the owner of the infrastructure. See ESF 1.

4.c.8 Mass Care, Feeding and Emergency Shelter

King County does not directly have or maintain shelter and feeding locations or supplies for emergency use. Most day to day needs for care and feeding of people displaced by house fires and small incidents comes from the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other non-profit groups including faith based organizations. King County government may provide some assistance and support of those day to day incidents. During larger incidents King County may coordinate regional resources for the location and in some cases the consolidation of mass care and sheltering capabilities through ESF 6 task forces in the King County Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center. Potential shelter locations and those organizations with resources that might be used during an emergency have been included in mutual aid or interlocal agreements. See ESF 6.

4.c.9 Pet and Livestock Management

King County government has limited facilities and services available for emergency management of pets and livestock. Most day to day emergency needs for pets and livestock impacted by an incident are conducted by WASART (Washington State Animal Search and Rescue Team) or by Regional Animal Services of King County (RASKC). Greater detail for management of animals impacted by emergencies is covered under ESF 6 and the Mass Care and Feeding Annex to this plan. See ESF 6, 8, 11 and Mass Care Annex.

4.c.10 Warning and Notification

Warning and Notification is the most important component of emergency communications. When advanced awareness of an impending emergency is available, the County has redundant systems for warning the regional public. Warning may include technology based systems like the MyStateUSA (reverse 9-1-1 and EAS platforms), commercial radio and television/cable/satellite TV, or door to door and loudspeaker announcements. See ESFs 2 and 13.

4.c.11 Communications

King County is blessed with a considerable amount of technology available for communications during an emergency. However, the 800 MHz trunked radio system currently in use for dispatch of most police, fire, and EMS is getting old. The supplier no longer makes spare parts. Technology advances to a P25 standard may require an expensive upgrade to the system Countywide. The 800 MHz system is also used for daily operations of King County Transit, regional emergency management partners, public works departments around the County, solid waste, roads, and other agencies. The volume of users during an emergency may be sufficient to make the system unusable without implementing established priorities to user groups. Some areas of the County are in a radio shadow for the 800 system. These areas dispatch from agencies having VHF radio capability. Mutual aid patches from VHF to 800 occur where needed.

A helicopter video downlink, RIMS (Regional Incident Management System), SharePoint, the County email system, amateur radio, CEMNET, and NAWAS round out the technology most likely to be used for emergency management of the consequence of a regional emergency.

King County OEM duty officers conduct a weekly test of all emergency communications systems once during their one week duty officer rotation/assignment. Our regional partners, State EMD, and King County Departments participate in these communications tests. Emergency management uses phones, cell phones and email to communicate with each other. During the Nisqually Earthquake, email and other data oriented technology was able to remain useful while voice communications became overused for several hours. See ESF 2.

4.c.12 Emergency Coordination Center

The King County Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center (RCECC) in Renton is maintained and staffed by King County during emergencies. Activity at the RCECC may include regional resource and information management, hosting of a Joint Information Center (JIC) for public information, and as a center for policy makers to meet during an emergency. The RCECC is only one of the locations from which such activities may take place. Direction and Control is managed by the King County Executive for emergency activity and continuity of essential County services. The King County Executive or his/her designee may interact with cities and special purpose districts, the governor, or federal officials when they are part of the emergency response or recovery efforts from this location.

Most cities and many special purpose districts in geographic King County have their own Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) from which they direct consequence management within their jurisdictional boundaries. See ESF 5, ConOps of the Basic Plan and the Duty Officer and RCECC Operations Procedures.

4.c.13 Public Information

The King County RCECC may include a Joint Information Center (JIC) during activation for emergencies. It is the location from which public information officers from impacted jurisdictions can collect and consolidate information for packaging and distribution directly or indirectly to the public. The Joint Information System (JIS) may include use of classical media like television and radio. It may also use website postings to RPIN (Regional Public Information Network). It may use social media like Twitter and Facebook. King County Television (Ch 22)

may also be used to provide information to the public. Media briefings may be conducted from the RCECC or another location as the situation may dictate. Each jurisdiction has the authority to conduct its own public information campaign within its own jurisdictional boundaries. See ESF 15.

4.c.14 Public Education

The King County Public Education Program is conducted before an emergency occurs. Efforts to educate the employees of King County government and the residents or businesses of King County of their obligations to prepare themselves, their families and property have been a central component of the King County Office of Emergency Management program since 1992. A further goal of public education is to provide the public with an understanding of the local level of risk for various hazards. The original “Three Days, Three Ways” campaign became the first of its kind in the country. Since winning national acclaim and awards, it has been copied and evolved in communities across the country. See ESFs 5 and 15.

4.d Mitigation Overview

King County is nationally known for its work on flooding mitigation. In 1978 unincorporated King County entered the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Under the Community Rating System (CRS), King County has earned a Class 2 rating – making it the highest rated community of any County in the country. As a result, insurance policy holders in unincorporated King County have saved 40 percent.. See ESF 3.

Adherence to building standards and codes has significantly reduced the impact of earthquake activity on transportation infrastructure and structures in western Washington. See ESF 1 and 3.

C. Concept of Operations

1.0 Introduction and Policies

King County government is directly responsible to unincorporated King County for coordination of emergency response and recovery functions under Washington State Administrative Code WAC 118-30. The County's obligations are extended to regional coordination through the revision to King County Code 2.56. County code directs the County to coordinate regionally with state, federal, and private sector authorities. It is the policy of King County to work vertically and horizontally (with our neighboring counties) to protect life, health, and safety, public property, the economy and the environment. The County will work actively with the two local tribal nations to ensure coordination of that protection.

Emergency management obligations are restricted to consequence management. First responder operations are directed at the crisis itself, like fire suppression, hazardous materials releases, flood patrols, or illegal activities. Consequence management includes issues like any necessary evacuations, sheltering, mass care and feeding of impacted populations, impacts to essential government services, or similar issues. The County's emergency management activities seek to accommodate people with disabilities as listed under the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990 as amended) for warning of imminent danger, sheltering, evacuation, and to accommodate service animals where resources allow.

The focal point of emergency response for King County is the King County Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center (RCECC). The RCECC is organized to conform to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) standards. Planning documents are organized in line with the National Response Framework (NRF) using a basic plan and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and annexes.

Emergency management programs traditionally deliver service in the following five-part, sequenced fashion:

1. Prevention – The capability necessary to avoid, prevent or stop a threatened terrorist attack.
2. Mitigation – Those steps taken to reduce the impact of a potential threat. Mitigation is covered as a summary earlier in this document and in more detail in the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
3. Preparedness – Including planning for events that cannot be mitigated, training on plans and procedures, and exercises for the evaluation and practice of plan and procedures directives.
4. Response – Actual activity to real emergency incidents in support of first responders or impacts from emergencies to the public and private sectors
5. Recovery – Returning operations or services to former capability and capacity or defining a new normal level of operations.

2.0 Preparedness

a. Plans and Procedures

Plans and procedures for mitigation, response, and recovery from emergencies are based on risks to the region, legal obligations and authorities, and past history of incidents. Plans address who is responsible and what actions will be performed during an emergency. Plans may also include policies governing response during or recovery after an emergency. Items like priorities are policies documented in the plans. Procedures are similarly based on legal standards plus the content of plans.

King County has and maintains plans for managing mitigation (Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan), response (this CEMP, Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan – TICP, Mass Casualty Plan, and Fire Mobilization Plan), and recovery within its legal authorities. King County also participates in regional resource sharing through the Regional Coordination Framework and the Omnibus Agreement. Plans for shorter duration risks like the Green River Plan focused on a small specific area and population are on file. Inundation from potential failure of a particular dam is being considered.

King County plans conform to national standards for content and format established in the Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101 and the National Response Framework (NRF). Consideration is made for disabled people (ADA 1990 as amended) and their pets, service animals, and livestock during emergencies where resources allow.

Noteworthy is the effort of the community on Vashon and Maury Islands to prepare their citizens for emergencies, especially when they may be isolated on the island by the emergency conditions. The community is based around the fire district and is administered by the fire chief in conjunction with a well-trained citizen organization. The effort includes VashonBePrepared. Some fire districts also provide Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) to residents.

The King County Office of Emergency Management is involved in the development or leadership in the development or maintenance of these plans with a regular review cycle that has either been established by code or by agreement of the signatory partners.

b. Training and Exercises

Plans by themselves do not ensure the protection of people, property, the environment or economy of the region. Part of the regular emergency management program includes training of staff or partners with roles and responsibilities defined or outlined in the emergency plans and procedures of the region.

Training by itself is not enough to ensure King County government is able to protect the people, property, environment, and economy of the region. Exercises conducted by King County Office of Emergency Management and the responsible ESF leads support the readiness of the duty officers and other staff for RCECC coordination activity.

c. Equipment and Supplies

King County does not maintain a cache of supplies or equipment for response to emergencies.

Equipment held by the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Department of Transportation, and King County Sheriff's Office has been inventoried by kind and type as prescribed by the National Incident Management System.

King County may coordinate Community Points of Distribution with local unincorporated communities and cities of King County during emergencies. Incoming equipment might be managed through staging areas identified by King County.

The County has developed a Regional Incident Management System (RIMS) that may be used to order and track resources applied to emergency response and recovery within geographic King County. This system will enable our regional partners to post damage reports, obtain situational awareness, and make/track resource requests. Resource requests to the state are made to the state directly through access to the SEOC via WebEOC. See Admin, Finance, Logistics of the Basic Plan, and ESF 7.

d. Public Education

Public education and personal preparedness are managed in a decentralized fashion by the cities of King County and within each King County Department. The "Three Days, Three Ways" campaign has evolved into "Map Your Neighborhood" and "What to do to Make It Through" programs that educate the private sector on preparedness messages and steps to take before, during and after disasters.

A regional public education committee that was formed under the King County Homeland Security grant process continues to coordinate and share ideas and literature for a common message on preparedness steps recommended to the public. The 'whole community' concept is used. Efforts are made to reach the public with multiple media types, language formats, and culturally sensitive messages.

e. Mutual Aid Agreements

The primary mutual aid agreement used in regional King County is the Omnibus Agreement (currently under revision) in conjunction with the Regional Coordination Framework (draft March 2013). In addition, there are three county, seven county, and inter-state (EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact). Police, Fire, Hazardous Materials, and EMS have regional mutual plans for access to additional resources when local capabilities are exhausted. Some of these agreements are currently under review and revision while others have expired or need significant revision.

Individual County departments also maintain subject specific mutual aid agreements with their peer agencies in Western Washington.

Private sector mutual aid agreements are routinely used by power companies and utilities for emergency response and service restoration.

These mutual aid arrangements are covered under ESF 5 or the most appropriate ESF for the specific topic.

f. English as a Second Language, Hearing or Sight Impaired

Efforts to produce preparedness literature and public messaging during disasters that can be accessed by people with English as a second language and people that may be hearing or sight impaired. This is covered in more detail under ESFs 2, 5, and 15.

g. Schools

There are 20 school districts in King County with two of these straddling the borders of adjacent counties. Only the Seattle School District #1, Mercer Island School District #400, and Skykomish School District #404 serve single cities. Overlap of city/school district footprints results in complex relationships with cities, fire agencies, and the school districts. Often, local fire educators provide much of the safety messaging to school districts. Where there is an active local emergency management program, coordination of efforts is commonly with the local fire public educator. Schools may be represented during an activation of the RCECC during emergencies or may choose to be represented in the EOC/ECC of one or more cities.

In addition to the K-12 public and private school element of local education, institutions of higher learning like the University of Washington, Seattle University, community colleges, and private universities or extensions bring a diverse and international student base to the region. See <http://www.homefacts.com/collegesanduniversities/Washington/King-County.html>.

h. Utilities and Infrastructure Interests

Utilities like water, sewer, power, phone, cable-internet providers, and port facilities are a complex network of public utility districts and private companies. Larger regional utilities like Puget Sound Energy may be represented in the King County RCECC during an emergency. Smaller utilities may choose to work with or from the emergency operating center of the cities or tribal nations they serve. Utility rights of way are generally shared by several utilities. Often, utilities are fixed to the underside of bridges spanning bodies of water. The subject of utilities is covered in greater detail under ESF 2 – Communications, ESF 3 – Public Works, and ESF 12 – Energy.

While most water service is provided by Seattle Public Utilities, smaller quantities of water are provided by Water Districts like Covington Water, Cedar River Water and Sewer, Highline Water, Sammamish Plateau, or Soos Creek Water and Sewer. A small portion of King County residents use individual or community wells for their water supply. At times, the potable water supply may be interrupted by infrastructure failure (transmission line failure), contamination, or drought conditions.

The infrastructure for sewer treatment facilities is similar to that for water agencies. The majority of sewer treatment is managed at one of three facilities operated by King County Wastewater Treatment Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks (Brightwater, West Point, and South Treatment Plants). A smaller volume of wastewater is managed by Cedar River, Highline, Midway, Sammamish Plateau, Soos Creek, Southwest Suburban, or valley View sewer utilities.

Power utilities are often disrupted from severe weather conditions common in the later fall and winter when high winds, snow and ice may impact above ground utilities for extended time

periods. Flooding may impact roadways but may also damage underground water and sewer transmission lines, vaults, or lift stations. Trees blown down by high wind incidents may make access to damaged utilities difficult for repair crews. A variety of natural disasters may impact landline or cell phone communications. Power is provided by Seattle City Light, Puget Sound Energy, and Tanner Electric.

Telephone and cellular phone service is provided by a number of providers in the private sector. Many of these use the same communications towers for cell phone service delivery.

There are a number of cable service providers in King County including Century Link, Comcast, Direct TV, Wave Broadband, and others in the market. During an emergency, these providers provide the public with news, weather, emergency warnings and information about emergencies in their area. The infrastructure of cable transmission is similar to that for landline phone and power transmission with mostly above ground wiring that is vulnerable to severe weather conditions and other local hazards.

The Port of Seattle is made up of the Sea Port and SeaTac Airport. Much of the local economy is reliant on one or both of these special purpose districts. Grain and produce from Eastern Washington leaves from our waterfront and many finished goods arrive from Pacific Rim countries destined for our local economy and the U.S. interior.

i. Business Sector Interests

Private sector business interests like banks and financial institutions, the Boeing Company, Microsoft, Safeway, and Starbucks are well known names in regional commerce. While these companies represent large employers in the region, much of the local economy lies with small businesses in every sector and location of the County. Our food, clothing, fuel suppliers, builders, and a large service industry contribute to the standard of living we enjoy in King County. These interests can be impacted by severe weather, earthquake, or any number of manmade emergencies.

j. Domestic Pets and Livestock

Care and consideration for domestic pets and service animals are important social issues during disasters. An effort to accommodate pets and service animals for those people making use of public emergency shelters is important. The general public may view their pet as a family member. Often, domestic animals may escape their homes when disoriented or frightened by severe weather or other emergency conditions. Care of pets in emergencies is governed by the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308. This subject is covered in detail under ESF 6 Mass Care and the Mass Care Annex.

While King County is largely a developed and urban community, there are areas of the County that are suburban or remain rural with people that have horses, cows and other larger or domesticated farm animals. These can present a challenge for the citizen when they are displaced by the impacts of a disaster. A limited capability exists in the County for the emergency accommodation of these animals. Details describing regional capability can be found under ESF 6 - Mass Care and ESF 11 – Agriculture.

3.0 Response

a. Response Priorities

Emergency response efforts are often time critical endeavors that require difficult prioritization of resources. The most important of these are efforts that provide a level of protection of the public's health and welfare through warning and notifications, support of first responders like fire, police, EMS, and flood patrols with resource needs, delivery of services like sheltering, mass care and feeding, evacuation of populations to safe locations where necessary, and public information.

Collection of information in support of situation assessment aids decision makers in government in the continuation of essential government services, protection of the environment and the local economy.

b. Duty Officer(s) - OEM, PH, KCSO

The King County Office of Emergency Management, Public Health – Seattle and King County, and the King County Sheriff's Office have dedicated staff on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to evaluate evolving emergency situations. From the evaluation of early available information obtained on these incidents, decision makers can choose what emergency steps are needed to protect the public safety, public property, the economy, the environment, or the continued delivery of essential government services.

Emergency Steps might include:

Activation of the RCECC, proclamation of a state of emergency and implementation of emergency powers, use of volunteers, warning the public, formal damage assessment, sheltering and mass care, evacuation of a population, search and rescue, security measures, management of donated goods, keeping the public informed on developments and government efforts, or continuity of essential services.

King County government may be called on to support our regional partners and may transition response efforts to recovery efforts as described here and in ESF 14 – Long Term Recovery.

c. The RCECC Activation Levels

Where an emergency requires more staff than the King County OEM duty officer for information and resource management, a decision to activate the RCECC may occur. The operation of the RCECC may happen in graduated steps consistent with the staffing requirements to maintain proactive management of incident consequences or to provide assistance to first responders engaged in crisis management. The activated RCECC is organized as a hybrid of the Incident Command System with ESFs comprising the organization of the Operations Section of the RCECC. Where necessary, various agencies that lead or support one or more ESFs may send a representative to the RCECC.

The RCECC may be activated under the authority of the Director of the Office of Emergency Management, the County Administrative Officer, or the King County Executive. In the absence of any of these, the line of succession for any one of these may act to activate the RCECC.

There are three defined levels of RCECC activation. All activations of the RCECC occur under a state mission number obtained from contacting the State Emergency Operations Officer at Camp Murray.

Level 3 is the lowest level of RCECC staffing. At this level, the RCECC staff may be one person or a small number of King County OEM staff. Often this level of operations is for a single operational period or day time operations but may occasionally include overnight shifts. At this level of staffing, there is a focus on regional information gathering and impact assessment, reporting to decision makers, and management of limited resource requests. Usually, at this level of activation, County government is at or close to normal operations.

Level 2 may include staffing of all or most ICS sections especially with expansion of the Planning and Operations Sections. Specific Emergency Support Function leads may be called in and the Planning Section may require additional staff to accommodate the larger volume of information requiring documentation and management. The Logistics Section becomes an important contributor to the RCECC mission. Overnight operation of the RCECC is often necessary with staff assuming 12 hour rotating shifts for the duration of the incident. Many government services may be impacted or disrupted by the incident. Disruption of local business and the private sector labor force is possible. A proclamation of emergency usually accompanies RCECC activation at level 2 or higher. See Proclamation below.

Level 1 includes full or almost full staffing of all positions and ESFs in the RCECC for 24 hour continuous operations until the RCECC activation level can be reduced or the RCECC is deactivated. At this level of activation, there is always a proclamation of emergency by the King County Executive or his/her successor. Many or all government services have been impacted. Resources may be insufficient to continue effective response to the consequences of the emergency. Resource requests to the governor via State Emergency Management are likely and mutual aid requests to our neighbors and partners have been fully implemented.

d. Proclamation of Emergency

The King County Executive, or in his/her absence the senior most line of succession designee, may proclaim a state of emergency as described under King County Code 12.52 – see quotation here:

“Whenever an emergency or disaster occurs in King County and results in the death or injury of persons or the destruction of property to such extent as to require, in the judgment of the executive, extraordinary measures to protect the public peace, safety and welfare, the executive may forthwith proclaim in writing the existence of such an emergency.”

Proclamation of an emergency authorizes the use of as many emergency powers as are necessary to respond to the emergency and are included in the proclamation. These may include (paraphrased from the County code):

- Recalling King County employees from vacation, leave days, or selected employees from retirement
- Wave requirements of several purchasing, contracting, and bid processes
- Direct evacuation and debris cleanup
- Order of a curfew
- Closure of businesses
- Discontinue sale of alcohol
- Discontinue sale of gasoline or other flammables
- Closure of public places
- Order prohibiting carrying of possessing firearms, or other implements capable of harm
- Order granting suspension of the County permitting process
- Such other orders as are imminently necessary for the protection of life and property

The proclamation enables the governor to provide assistance from state resources and supports the state's request for federal assistance or EMAC (Emergency Management Assistance Compact) mutual aid as the incident may warrant.

e. Use of Volunteers

Volunteers are often needed during an emergency as a force multiplier to existing County employees and first responders. Volunteers must be registered by the County or the jurisdiction under whose direction the volunteer is operating. Under a state mission number, liability for injury to a volunteer is assumed by the state for registered volunteers. Damages to personal property used by the volunteer during their assignment may also be assumed by the state. Claims for injury or damages have processes and procedures to be considered for reimbursement to the volunteer or in the case of his/her death by his/her heirs.

Registered emergency workers usually undergo background checks. They may obtain training for specific expected mission assignments during an emergency. Volunteers may assist with damage assessment, shelter management, and assignments in the RCECC or other roles as assigned.

Emergent volunteers are workers that offer assistance only after the emergency is under way. Assignments to these workers are often to unskilled work. Where credentials and licensing are necessary, these must be verified.

Documentation of volunteer hours and their assignment can be a big part of the emergency. A value may be attributed to the documented emergency worker assignment that may be applied against the County's required match of available federal assistance.

f. Warning and Notifications

Warning the public may be necessary through a number of commercial or specialized communications. Use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), MyStateUSA, or commercial media to reach the public may be needed. The RCECC's Joint Information Center may have some involvement in emergency warnings to the public.

EAS can be initiated by the King County Sheriff's Office Communication Center, the King County Office of Emergency Management, the National Weather Service, or the State of Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division.

The MyStateUSA tool has a limited capability to contact landlines in small geographic areas that might be impacted by a hazard. Cell phone subscribers are not part of the contact database.

Commercial television, cable, or radio may also be used to warn the public of a hazard or impacted area.

See ESF 2 Communications and ESF 15 External Affairs for details on these subjects.

g. Damage, Impact Assessment, Common Operating Picture

One of the first steps in an organized response to the consequences of an emergency is to identify what damages and impacts to the community have occurred or can be expected to result from the incident. Damage assessment often takes many hours to complete to establish a good picture of the impacted area or population. Efforts to assess impacts may be compromised by restrictions to available staff, inaccessible roadways, overloaded or damaged communications systems, or continuing exposure to hazardous conditions like flooding, slides, or downed power lines.

In addition to an assessment by the County of unincorporated areas, each city, special purpose district, and tribal nation will conduct an assessment of the impacts to their respective areas of responsibility. These reports will be provided to the King County OEM duty officer or when the RCECC is activated, to the Zone Coordinator and Planning Section of the RCECC. Where information on the status of leadership, resource availability, and current response activity is being collected, a common operating picture can be formed.

Assessments are a process that continues throughout the duration of the emergency. Elements of assessment can be found under almost every ESF and Annex to this plan.

h. Sheltering and Mass Care

Where conditions in the community may endanger the population, they may need to find emergency sheltering and feeding locations. While most people will find temporary accommodations with friends, family, or with regional hotels, some may require public shelter locations until their normal residence is habitable. Estimates from other national emergencies suggest 5-10% of the population impacted may require temporary public shelter and feeding. In extreme circumstances, this emergency sheltering may last for weeks or months and longer.

Where regional power outages from a damaging earthquake are possible, local severe winter weather has caused power outages in cold and wet conditions for large portions of the population for up to two weeks. Sheltering needs under extreme heat or cold conditions may have a need for warming or cooling shelters that do not require sleeping accommodations.

Reasonable resources for the support of the elderly, young, infirmed, disabled, and people with English as a second language may be needed. Public transportation resources may also be part of a sheltering and mass care effort.

For details on Sheltering and Mass care, see ESF 2, ESF 6, and the Mass Care and Feeding Annex to this plan.

i. Evacuations

While small scale evacuations from the impacts of residential structure fire are fairly common, larger scale evacuations from flooding, hazardous materials releases, wild land fires, or impacts from other hazards are a possibility. A special process for the potential evacuation of the inundation area for the Green River was created in response to a weakened condition to the Howard Hansen Dam.

Evacuation is a time sensitive and personnel intensive undertaking that often involves movement of resources and people through and between political jurisdictions. Transportation (ESF 1), Communications (ESF 2), Sheltering and Mass Care (ESF 6), Public Health, Medical, and Mortuary Services (ESF 8), Public Information (ESF 15), the Evacuation Annex, and other elements of the CEMP will contain more details about evacuation operations.

j. Search and Rescue (SAR)

Most Search and Rescue is the obligation of the King County Sheriff's Office. Several volunteer organizations support SAR, including ARES, 4x4, Tracker, and other organizations. SAR operates under a state mission number to manage resources and to cover liability that might be incurred by injuries or damages to volunteers, their animals or equipment. Some aspects of search and rescue are fire service functions.

Search and Rescue is a function that may be a part of almost any emergency condition. Where day to day Search and Rescue (SAR) is conducted by the King County Sheriff's Office personnel and qualified civilian personnel, regional emergencies may present conditions where specialized personnel are needed. Where search and rescue operations are conducted as discreet activities, they are conducted under a state mission number to protect civilian participants.

Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) is a specialized part of SAR that may require special skills and equipment to conduct searches in collapsed structures, confined spaces, or other hazardous conditions. While the King County and Pierce County in conjunction with the City of Seattle support Taskforce 1 under the direction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), members of that team are likely to be occupied with local assignments. FEMA USAR teams from outside the area may be requested and utilized to augment local responders.

The Lead for SAR in this plan is the King County Sheriff's Office. For more details on SAR, see ESF 9 – Search and Rescue.

k. Security

Where the first thing that comes to mind for security might be protection of public and private property from looting, the context today may also include cyber security and other forms or fraud. Traditionally, this area of responsibility was that of local law enforcement alone. Now it may also include technical experts in multiple areas of technology. Security may be an issue where emergent volunteers misrepresent themselves as licensed or certified in a medical

profession or where impacted or sheltered populations may be vulnerable to a number of types of criminal intentions.

See ESF 2 (Communications), ESF 6 (Mass Care and Sheltering), and ESF 13 (Law Enforcement) for more details.

l. Donated Goods

In the aftermath of an emergency, the public may be moved to assist those impacted by the incident. Support from the public may take the form of donated money, food, clothing, toys, and household goods. Where money is a universal resource that can obtain needed goods, donation of food and other materials presents management issues for the emergency management community. Health and safety concerns forbid the redistribution of food, clothing, and household goods that are not in their original retail packaging. Further, food may require special handling or refrigeration.. Often, the materials collected from well-meaning members of the public become landfill because the integrity of the materials cannot be assured.

For more details on Donated Goods, see ESF 6 (Mass care and Sheltering) and the Mass Care and Feeding Annex to this plan.

m. Public Information

Every household and business has one or more decision-maker. These people need information to make timely decisions, that may include: picking a child up from school, attending to an infirmed elderly family member, locating a family member, taking a different route home or to work, or choosing to stay home rather than travel. The assessment process discussed earlier provides the information necessary to inform the public about the hazards and impacts from an emergency as well as efforts by responders and local government to ensure public safety and delivery of essential services.

Public Information efforts can be complicated by damages or impacts to infrastructure needed to deliver emergency messaging. Members of the community may not speak English or may be hearing or sight impaired. These and other challenges and potential solutions are detailed under ESF 2 – Communications (Warnings) and ESF 15 – External Affairs.

n. Continuity of Government

In addition to those obligations of government unique to emergencies, King County will seek to continue delivery of those essential government services provided during normal business. This dual role presents challenges in prioritization of critical resources to the served population. This continuity of government (services) is covered broadly in this document while referring to the King County Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan for additional details.

The recently completed COOP plan for the King County executive departments suggests continuity of government follows a priority pattern to ensure continuation of essential services that protect life, health, and public safety like 9-1-1 services, maintenance of living conditions for those inmates in correctional custody, wastewater treatment, solid waste processing, and other similar services. It also provides for the continuation of services required by law like those of our court system and other services.

Continuity of Government also considers the role of government to support the continuation of the local economy through delivery of services like public transportation.

An essential component of continuity of government is the establishment of a line of succession for the executive and for each of his/her department directors. Should the primary person in a leadership position be unavailable to conduct County business, the next available person in the designated line of succession will step in to that role until such time as a permanent replacement (if needed) is identified.

o. Regional support obligations

The advent of Ordinance 17075 resulted in the amendment to King County Code 2.56 and with it came the expansion of King County government to be a leader in delivery of regional emergency coordination efforts. Together with the recently revised Omnibus Agreement and the new Regional Coordination Framework, King County has accepted responsibility for management of regional emergency resources and the information necessary for decision makers to form a common operating picture.

See Legal Authorities and References for the Regional Coordination Framework, the Omnibus Agreement, Ordinance 17075, and King County Code 2.56 as amended.

p. Transition to Recovery

While recovery is one of the time-phased elements of emergency management, it does not occur as a clean, distinct operational effort. Response efforts toward life-safety missions and property protection efforts may still be under way when emergency repairs are being made. Over multiple operational periods response may continue side by side with initial emergency repairs until the objectives for the community become only those associated with permanent repairs and replacement of damaged infrastructure.

4.0 Short Term and Long Term Recovery

The difference between short term recovery and long term recovery is one of definition.

Short term recovery includes those temporary or emergency repairs needed to ensure life, health and safety or protection of property.

Long term recovery includes efforts to effect permanent repair, replacement or improvement of damaged or worn equipment or infrastructure to before emergency condition or better. Long term recovery may also include mending community, labor and cultural losses.

Short term recovery usually lasts for a time frame similar to the response phase (days or weeks) while long term recovery may require planning, resources, and personnel over months or even years.

A regional recovery plan is under construction for the strategic decision making and prioritization of recovery efforts following a disaster with severe regional impacts. Where formerly recovery was covered under ESF 14 to the CEMP, this phase of the emergency

management program will now be a stand-alone effort, consistent with the 2013 National Response Framework, CPG 101, and the National Disaster Recovery Framework.

D. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

1.0 NIMS and ICS

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a portion of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) designed as an organizational model to assure vertical and horizontal integration of jurisdictional interactions before, during and after an emergency. The RCECC is broadly organized as a hybrid of the Incident Command System and the ESF concept under which this plan is constructed.

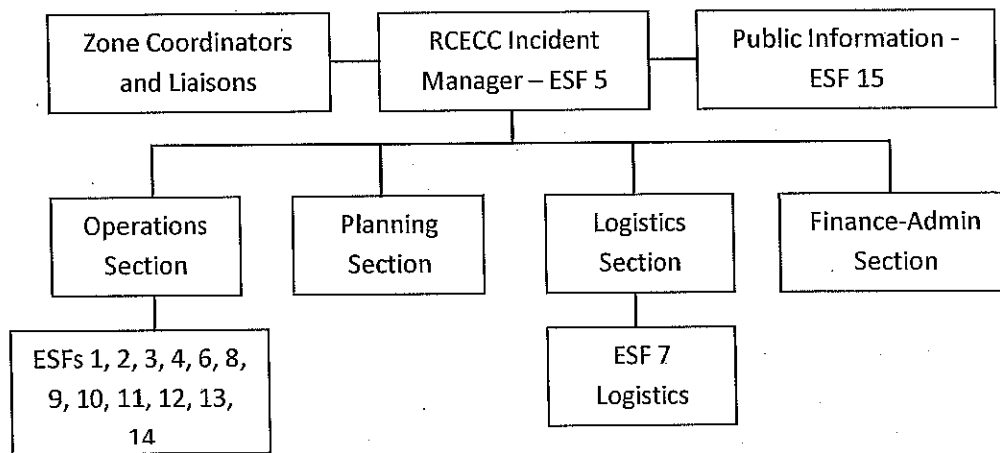
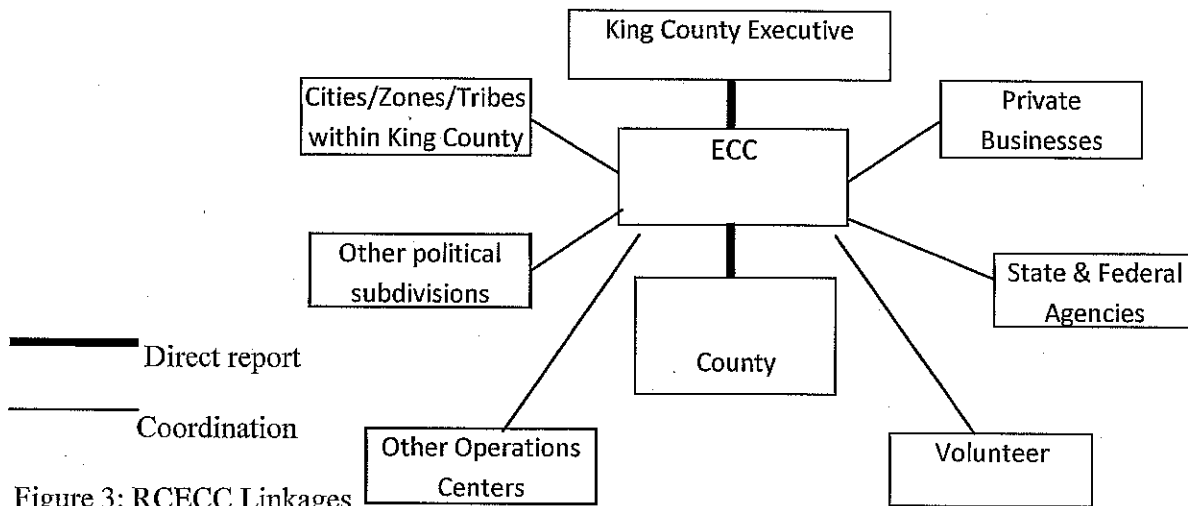


Figure 2: RCECC Organizational model

Department and Division RCECC representatives and emergency management and response staff have taken the appropriate and required National Incident Management System (NIMS) training for NIMS compliance, and retain certification documents at the Department level for audit purposes. An inventory of resources (equipment and teams) using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Resource Typing categories has been conducted by King County OEM with revision of the inventory annually.



2.0 Incident Management Teams

Where an incident may extend to several days, weeks, or longer, it may be necessary for King County or other regional partners to request incident management teams to assist with overhead management of regional or local operational objectives. Cities and tribal nations within geographic King County may make a request for such an Overhead/IMT through the King County RCECC from which the request will be forwarded to Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) for processing.

3.0 Role of Federal Government

When State resources are overwhelmed, the Governor may request Federal assistance under a Presidential disaster or emergency declaration.

The Federal Government, through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), shall provide assistance to save lives and to protect property, the economy, and the environment. Federal response will be organized through the use of the National Response Framework and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to facilitate the delivery of Federal response assistance to States to help them deal with the consequences of significant emergencies and disasters. In some limited cases, other federal agencies may provide assistance without a presidential disaster declaration. This may extend to U.S. Department of Defense or U.S. Coast Guard assets where a commander may provide resources to protect a civilian population when circumstances and protocols allow.

4.0 Role of State Government

Washington State, through its Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Emergency Management Division of the Washington Military Department, and State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), coordinates all emergency management activities of the state to protect lives and property of the people, and preserve the environment. Further, the State will

take appropriate actions to mitigate the effects of, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impacts of emergencies or disasters.

The Washington State Governor is responsible for proclaiming an emergency or disaster and coordinating State resources to address the full spectrum of actions to mitigate, prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents in an all-hazards context to include terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies.

State government departments are responsible for providing various services such as specialized skills, equipment, and resources, in support of state and local government emergency operations.

5.0 Role of County Government

The following are basic responsibilities for emergency management operations provided by and through King County government. Detailed responsibilities and essential activities are found in the appropriate emergency support functions (ESFs), and appendices to this document. Department level operating procedures detail how individual departments shall perform their responsibilities as delineated in this basic plan, the ESFs, and appendices.

Each department in King County government has basic responsibilities in the five phases of emergency management: prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for King County government and unincorporated King County.

The Office of Emergency Management, subject to direction and control of the County Administrative Officer, will be responsible to the Executive for activating, establishing, and directing activities in the RCECC and for coordinating emergency management programs for King County.

Many prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery issues are identified in this plan. Each County department is required to establish internal plans and procedures discussing how they will carry out assigned tasks as identified in this Plan. In addition to participating in training and exercise programs initiated by the Department of Executive Services, Office of Emergency Management, departments will conduct training and exercises on their own internal plans and procedures as they deem necessary.

The King County Executive shall:

- Provide leadership and play a key role in communicating to the public disaster event information and directions.
- Formulate major policy decisions.
- Preserve the continuity of the executive branch of County government.
- Inform the public through the use of the Joint Information Center and media.
- Direct the use of the County Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center. Interface with the County Council, local and regional chief executives.
- Coordinate emergency operations and provide liaison, as required.
- Lead continuity and regional coordination conference calls or meetings.
- Coordinate and manage the use of all available resources.

- Make emergency proclamations when needed.
- Request Mutual Aid and assistance from other counties or states when needed through the RCECC.
- Request support from the Emergency Management Division of the Washington State Military Department.
- If necessary, request Federal assistance through the Governor of the State and federal officials when the jurisdiction's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted.
- Direct the implementation of emergency response and recovery plans.
- Implement any needed emergency powers as authorized in K.C.C. 12.52.

King County Departments

All King County Executive Departments shall:

Mitigation/Preparedness:

- Assign an executive level representative to the King County government Emergency Management Executive Board.
- Identify Department Line of Succession at least four deep and provide this information to the King County Office of Emergency Management.
- Assign Department and Division RCECC Representatives at least four deep to the RCECC for training and during disaster events, and will provide this information to the King County Office of Emergency Management and update it on a quarterly basis.
- Ensure that Department and Division RCECC Representatives and emergency management and response staff have taken the appropriate and required National Incident Management System (NIMS) training for NIMS compliance, and retain certification documents at the Department level for audit purposes.
- Develop Department and Division procedures that increase capabilities to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters. These procedures may include the identification and notification of critical staff, planning for and allocating equipment and supplies, preparedness training of employees, and procurement and storage of emergency supplies.
- Develop a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) disaster recovery plan that addresses the long-term restoration and continuity of services and facilities following an emergency or disaster.
- Inventory resources (equipment and teams) using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Resource Typing categories and provide King County OEM with an inventory of these resources annually.
- Ensure that training is provided to employees for personal preparedness and readiness to respond to emergencies and disasters.
- Establish a disaster mitigation program to protect employees, facilities, equipment, and programs.
- Ensure that all employee work areas are safe, clear of equipment or supplies that may compromise access/egress routes, and/or injure employees.
- Participate in emergency management training, drills, and exercises to test County plans and procedures.
- Train department employees on continuity of operations plans and procedures to ensure operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response.

- Ensure that equipment and tools are protected from seismic activity (computer and file server tie-downs, secure cabinets, shelving, and storage areas, etc.)
- When appropriate, develop mutual support agreements with other similar or peer departments or organizations in other jurisdictions.
- Develop procedures to re-establish department operations, including notification of critical personnel, assessment of damage and resources, relocation of critical department functions, and estimated time to open for business.
- Develop procedures to document all costs of disaster response and recovery.

Response & Recovery:

- Provide Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA) information (see ESF-14-Long Term Community Recovery) to the King County RCECC and incorporate information back into their Department/Division.
 - Assign and set department priorities for the response and recovery phases of disasters impacting King County government.
 - Ensure the effective coordination of emergency response and recovery operations for each department using the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS).
 - Ensure the establishment of department and division operational procedures and EOCs if needed.
 - Provide for the identification, recruitment, and allocation of King County employees for emergency operations in coordination with directors of King County departments.
 - Provide support to other ESFs as outlined in the KC CEMP, when required.
 - Provide resources and representatives to the King County RCECC as requested.
 - Provide public information officers or support personnel to the Joint Information Center (JIC) as required.
 - Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.
 - Determine status and availability of department facilities, equipment, and personnel and report to the King County RCECC any damage of department occupied facilities, equipment, or resources.
 - Provide available department resources (supplies, equipment, services, personnel), as coordinated through the King County RCECC.
 - Provide staff and resources to other County departments and jurisdictions, if available.
 - Support response and recovery activities directed at the “whole community” as required.
 - Track, summarize and report emergency purchases utilizing guidance from FBOD and FEMA.
 - Return Department and Division activities to normal levels as soon as possible.
- 1. County Administrative Officer, Department of Executive Services (DES) shall:**
- Function as the King County Emergency Management Director and provide emergency management functions in accordance with RCW 38.52, KCC 2.56.030 and NIMS when appropriate.
 - Direct the use of the King County RCECC.

- Provide personnel, equipment, and resources to adequately support the King County OEM, and ensure the efficient support of King County government.
- Provide assistance in emergency budgetary and financial management.
- Provide assistance in analyzing emergency planning on issues affecting County emergency management.
- Provide for internal cash and system financial auditing of County departments and offices, as required to maintain the continuous provision of emergency management functions.
- Perform major administrative decisions necessary for the continuity of County government.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

2. Director, Office of Emergency Management shall:

- Lead and manage the King County RCECC in accordance with established procedures and protocols in accordance with NIMS when appropriate.
- Advise and assist County officials on direction and control of emergency operations and act as liaison with appropriate organizations, as requested.
- Represent King County government as coordinating agent and prepare requests for emergency resources from Washington State Emergency Management or Federal agencies.
- Provide advice and assistance for the preparation and dissemination of emergency information.
- Collect emergency operations information, analyze data, and prepare operational reports.
- Coordinate with King County Information and Technology to ensure that a system of communications is in place that is capable of meeting the emergency operations requirements of County government.
- Maintain, operate, coordinate, and recommend the appropriate use of public warning systems as it pertains to King County.
- Advise executive heads of political subdivisions within the County on direction and control of their emergency operations, and coordination with County operations and plans.
- Act as Applicant Agent for King County government in the recovery process following a Presidential declared disaster. Advise County officials on emergency administrative and recovery procedures and requirements.
- Develop and coordinate the preparation and use of emergency plans necessary to County governments accomplishing essential emergency management phases of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Advise and assist County officials in obtaining and using military support to civil authority.
- Continue to meet contractual obligations specified in contracts with King County PSAPs (Public Safety Answering Points).
- Coordinate between telephone companies and the PSAPs to assure high quality and continuous operation of the E-911 system, and the timely restoration of E-911 services in the event of service disruptions.
- Manage and coordinate the Joint Information Center (JIC).

3. Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget shall:

- Provide assistance in the preparation of County government emergency operating reports by providing budgetary, fiscal, and program development analysis and data relevant to emergency operations and management provided by County government.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

4. Director, Human Resources Division shall:

- Ensure the recruitment, allocation, and general management of labor forces required during emergency operations, which may include supporting the staffing requirements of the King County RCECC.
- King County HRD provides the guidance to King County departments, to plan for and develop procedures to call back into King County service selected King County retired employees and current employees on vacation or days off under the provision of King County Code 12.52. See also Section 8 of the HRD All Hazards Manual.
- In coordination with King County Office of Emergency Management, plan for and develop procedures to manage emergent volunteers as part of the King County RCECC Logistics Section. See Section 7 of the HRD All Hazards Manual.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments

5. Risk Manager, Office of Risk Management shall:

- Provide risk management services as soon as is feasible, focusing on King County response and recovery issues.
- Ensure that adequate insurance is carried on all County assets as is practicable.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Department of Executive Services

6. Director, Records and Licensing Services Division shall:

- Establish and make available to County agencies services for the protection of critical records. Consult with agencies regarding the management of critical records.
- Provide agencies with guidelines for recovery of records after an emergency. Assist agencies in the recovery of damaged records after an emergency when feasible.
- Provide selected personnel and vehicles for courier and messenger service to the King County RCECC, as required.
- Provide animal control services, shelters, identification of lost animals, and reuniting animals with owner services within the extent of department resources and as required by the PETS Act of 2006.
- Assist the KC RCECC in the establishment of shelters by identifying and coordinating pet shelter locations.
- Provide licensing and recording services as soon as is practicable, following the disaster.
- Provide interdepartmental mail service as soon as is practicable.
- Provide personnel to record and protect all documents (incident reports, logs, etc.), relevant to the disaster.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

7. Director, Finance and Business Operations Division shall:

- Provide procurement staff to the King County RCECC.
- Provide emergency contracting assistance and financial and accounting support.
- Provide assistance in emergency financial management and in the preparation of County government emergency financial reports.
- Provide for the receipt, disbursement, and accounting of federal and other funds provided to County government for emergency welfare services.
- Provide emergency procedures for purchasing and tracking of equipment and supplies needed by King County Departments and other outside governmental agencies required to provide County government emergency services.
- Provide guidelines and assistance to departments on tracking, summarizing and reporting emergency purchases.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

8. Director, Facilities Management Division shall:

- Provide necessary facility repairs/renovations to FMD operated buildings (or alternate facilities if needed) to tenants of FMD operated buildings if funding is available and permits allow.
- Provide staff resources on request to assist departments for necessary facility repairs/renovations or to locate alternate facilities
- Ensure to the maximum extent possible and as applicable, that County facilities are not established in dangerous locations (floodplains, steep slopes, and areas of liquefaction near hazardous materials sites).
- Ensure that all FMD operated County facilities are able to obtain compliance and adhere to appropriate fire and building codes within the confines of available resources and budget, provide personnel, equipment, and facilities as required to support County emergency management operations to the extent allowed by code and budget. Resources provided include facility acquisition for alternate Emergency Coordination Centers (ECCs), and equipment, supplies, and skilled workers to perform construction and maintenance tasks at County facilities.
- Provide leased property for County emergency management operations as required and as feasible based on policy and budget.
- Provide trained and designated facilities management personnel to the King County RCECC in damage assessment of County facilities.
- Provide security guards to King County facilities as required and as staffing levels allow
- Coordinate the rehabilitation and restoration of damaged or destroyed FMD operated County facilities.
- Provide duplicating, printing, and copying services for County departments and offices conducting emergency operations.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

9. Director, Department of Public Health-Seattle and King County shall:

- Coordinate and provide emergency health services including communicable disease control, medication dispensing, immunizations, and quarantine procedures.
- Support healthcare facilities with implementing medical surge capacity as needed, including planning for the activation of Alternate Care Facilities.
- Acquire, prioritize and distribute medical supplies and medications, as needed, to healthcare providers.
- Investigate possible food and water borne illness and zoonotic disease outbreaks.
- Provide staff and resources as the lead agency in King County for all hazards planning, response, recovery, and mitigation of public health consequences.
- Coordinate and provide public health assistance for regional mass care shelter operations.
- Coordinate and provide environmental health services including inspections for:
 - Water and food contamination
 - Vector control
 - Inspections of temporary shelters
 - Emergency housing
 - Schools for proper sanitation
 - Temporary site inspections for Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction Sites (TDSRS)
 - Disposal of disaster related solid waste
- Coordinate the response of regional veterinarian services and animal care groups, in partnership with King County Animal Care and Control, as appropriate.
- Assist emergency medical service providers (fire department, paramedic providers, and private ambulance companies) with logistic coordination of basic and advanced life support services.
- Coordinate and provide mortuary services, including investigating causes of sudden unexpected, non- natural deaths, body identification and disposition.
- Provide coordination of Family Assistance Center(s) to provide information and assistance to families of the missing and deceased; handling mass deaths and burials.
- Coordinate health and medical public information, including release of information regarding identification and confirmation of deceased disaster victims.
- Coordinate, provide or contract for Critical Incident Stress Management services for emergency responders.
- Conduct public information and education programs on emergency health treatment, prevention, and control programs.
- Maintain vital records, including collection and recording of environmental health, public health, and death data and information for required operational reports.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

10. Director, Department of Natural Resources and Parks shall:

- Maintain and operate a flood warning system for the primary river systems that flood in King County.
- Provide critical information and warn the King County Departments and the RCECC of impending floods, levees, and dam failures on rivers in King County.

- Direct and control flood-fighting resources provided by the County.
- Provide flood protection through emergency channel improvements, emergency bank stabilization, and other flood mitigation, protection, and prevention projects.
- Report to the King County RCECC any damage of waterways, department facilities, equipment, resources, or property.
- Provide response teams to inspect and monitor storm water flow control facilities and evaluate drainage problems.
- Coordinate and provide for the assessment of damage to King County wastewater treatment facilities and conveyances.
- Coordinate the restoration of essential wastewater services by prioritizing facility restoration efforts and allocation of divisional resources.
- Assist with the disposal of residential and commercial solid waste by providing emergency operations of transfer stations, disposal sites, and if needed, Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction Sites (TDSRS).
- Bring available resources to bear in supporting the provision of solid waste disposal services during and after an emergency or disaster incident.
- Provide King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) owned sites, heavy equipment, and personnel for emergency operations, as needed.
- Assist in supporting emergency shelter operations in partnership with the American Red Cross, King County cities, and special purpose districts, as resources allow.
- Work with the King County RCECC's Food and Water Planning Group, to include providing personnel and resources for planning, coordination, and distribution of food and water resources through the same system that provides general population shelters
- Provide personnel to conduct on-site inspections of parks property and facilities to determine damage and safety.
- Assist in monitoring and reporting environmental hazards.
- Provide for self-protective monitoring and the reporting of environmental and other hazards by department field forces.
- Provide assistance in preparation and dissemination of emergency public information
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

11. Director, Department of Transportation

- Ensure the establishment of department and division EOCs and operational procedures.
- Provide a functional airport and support facilities to assist County emergency management operations in planning for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster.
- Coordinate emergency transportation services with other private and public transportation providers for the movement of people, equipment, and supplies.
- Assist other first responders (fire, police, emergency medical services, and public works) by assisting with barricades and other traffic related activities.
- Report to the King County RCECC any damage of roads, bridges, department facilities, equipment, or resources.
- Coordinate and provide for the maintenance, repair, construction or restoration of damaged or destroyed County roads, bridges, and transportation facilities.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

12. Director, Department of Permitting and Environmental Review shall:

- Provide staff and resources necessary to inspect structures for King County Departments to ensure repairs to facilities and a return to service as soon as possible following an event.
- Coordinate with King County Facilities Management Division, other County departments, and local jurisdictions to provide inspection of County facilities within cities.
- Provide personnel to conduct on-site inspections of structures within unincorporated King County to determine if buildings are safe for use or if entry should be restricted or prohibited.
- Provide an emergency permitting and inspection program for the repair and reconstruction of damaged buildings during the recovery period.
- Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary for emergency operations.
- Provide assistance in preparation and dissemination of emergency information
- Assist in fire prevention planning and coordination.
- Assist in monitoring and reporting environmental and other hazards.
- Coordinate the abatement of dangerous buildings and structures in unincorporated King County.
- Assist in planning, permitting, and design of public shelters by providing engineering and architectural support.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

13. Director, Department of Judicial Administration shall:

- Provide staffing to support the recording of superior court proceedings.
- Maintain official court files, records, and indexes necessary to the administration of the court system and to provide public access to these court files, records and indexes.
- Coordinate with Superior Court, Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention, the Prosecuting Attorney, and the Office of Public Defense to insure an efficient operation of the Superior Court.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

14. Director, Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention shall:

- Provide for the emergency shelter and/or congregate care of adult persons institutionalized in King County Adult and Juvenile Detention facilities.
- Provide assessment, treatment, and supervision of youth offenders and facilitate the access of dependent children in conflict to the judicial process.
- Provide emergency jail operations as required.
- When the needs of the detainees have been met, provide assistance such as food service to the King County RCECC and other facilities if available and needed.
- Coordinate with Department of Community Services, Judges of State and County Courts, Judicial Administration, the Prosecuting Attorney, and other King County organizations as needed, to insure an efficient operation of the Superior Court.

- Coordinate with Department of Community Services, Judges of Municipal Courts, the local City Attorneys, Judicial Administration, the Prosecuting Attorney, and other King County organizations as needed, to ensure an efficient operation of the District Court.
- Provide housing for institutionalized youth should Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention facilities become inoperable or unable to sustain operations.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

15. Director, Department of Community and Human Services shall:

- Coordinate Public Defense services
- Provide and coordinate mental health crisis response and involuntary detention services and outpatient mental health services for persons served by the public mental health system.
- Coordinate with judges of County Courts, Adult and Juvenile Detention, Prosecuting Attorney, and Judicial Administration to insure an efficient operation of the courts
- Assist with the coordination and provision of disaster mental health counseling as necessary to help persons suffering from reactions to the disaster.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

16. Director, King County Information and Technology shall:

- Provide redundant and durable telecommunications services to County departments and offices for emergency operations as appropriate.
- Provide communications resources to support emergency operations for all County departments and offices.
- Provide Geographic Information System. (GIS) support to the King County RCECC as requested during activations.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments

c. Separately Elected Officials

1. King County Council may:

- Provide for continuity of the County Council in order to continue legislative duties.
- Pass ordinances and motions pursuant to emergency proclamations; and appropriate funds as needed for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Conduct public meetings and actions to assist in reassuring and informing the public, and identify public needs.
- Provide for auditing of the emergency financial operations of County government and for emergency performance audits.
- Assist in public information and the dissemination of emergency information through County Council offices, coordinated with King County RCECC, Joint Information Center (JIC), and Public Information Officers (PIOs) of affected jurisdictions
- Direct citizen requests for assistance to appropriate governmental agencies.
- Provide public information officers, Civic Television (KCTV) personnel, or support personnel to the Joint Information Center (JIC) as required.

2. King County Department of Assessments, Assessor may:

- Coordinate and compile essential damage assessment information for County government and other County jurisdictions as requested.
- Assess property damage and provide information and assessments to the King County Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center (RCECC).
- Assist in the preparation of public information on property damage.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

3. King County Prosecuting Attorney may:

- Advise County government officials on legal matters relating to emergency management authority and responsibility.
- Represent County government in all criminal and civil proceedings in which it may be a party, as a result of emergency planning and operations.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments..

4. King County District Courts, Presiding Judge may:

- Provide for continuity of Court operations.
- Continue to operate the County courts as efficiently as possible in order to maintain due process of law in civil and criminal justice matters.
- Perform coordination with other Divisions, Community and Human Services, Prosecuting Attorney, and Adult and Juvenile Detention to ensure efficient trial operations.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

5. King County Superior Court, Presiding Judge may:

- Provide for continuity of Court operations.
- Continue to operate Superior courts as efficiently as possible in order to maintain due process of law in civil and criminal justice matters.
- Perform proper coordination with other Divisions, Judicial Administration, Community and Human Services, Prosecuting Attorney, and Adult and Juvenile Detention to insure efficient trial operations.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments.

6. King County Sheriff's Office, Sheriff may:

Operational responsibilities during an emergency or disaster:

- Provide basic 911 police services
- Maintain law and order
- Arrest offenders
- Conduct follow up criminal investigations
- Provide traffic control and enforce traffic regulations
- Provide crowd control
- Provide search and rescue
- Provide aerial reconnaissance photographic missions
- Provide radiological monitoring
- Provide render safe for WMD incidents

- Control restricted areas
- Coordinate activities with the intelligence community
- Protect vital resources
- Provide evacuation of persons, domestic animals, and live stock from hazardous areas
- Provide warning support
- Provide Rapid Impact Assessments (RIA), if resources are available
- Provide support to ESF 8 with the identification of human remains
- Activate the Sheriff's Coordination Center to coordinate internal resources
- Provide ECC security

KCSO coordination responsibilities during an emergency or disaster:

- Serves as the primary agency and coordinator for ESF # 9
- ESF #9 -- Coordinates the rapid deployment of search and rescue resources to provide specialized life-saving assistance for the County. Functions include but are not limited to:
 - Structural Collapse (Urban) Search and Rescue
 - Maritime/Costal/Waterborne Search and Rescue
 - Land Search and Rescue
- Serves as the primary agency and coordinator for ESF # 13
- ESF #13 - Coordinates the integration of public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities for the County. Functions include but are not limited to:
 - Facility and resource security
 - Security planning and technical resource assistance
 - Public safety and security support
 - Support to access traffic, and crowd control
 - Pre-incident Coordination
 - Technical assistance
 - Specialized public safety and security assessment
 - General Law enforcement assistance
 - Badging and credentialing
 - Access control
 - Site security
 - Traffic and crowd control
 - Force protection
 - Specialized security resources
- Coordinates and maintains liaison with the Washington State Military Department - ESF 9 and 13 and the National Guard

KCSO Policy responsibilities during an emergency or disaster

- Coordinates policy decisions with the King County Executive and other Department Executives
- Reports the status of operations and level of services during emergencies or disasters

7. King County Elections may:

- Provide resources for elections as soon as is feasible.
- Comply with all Basic Responsibilities of King County Departments

6.0 Role of Zones, Cities, and Special Purpose Districts

Where the emergency management zones of King County coincide with the Fire Zones of the County and Zone 1 is the area north of Seattle and east to a line approximately the same as Highway 169 (Maple Valley Highway), Zone 3 is all of the balance of King County including Vashon and Maury Islands excepting the City of Seattle, and the City of Seattle is Zone 5:

a. Through their coordinators, Zones may:

- Facilitate coordination of communications
- Represent local jurisdictions in regional operational discussions
- Obtain and maintain situational awareness within and between the zones
- Assist in the management of resource request processes and tracking
- Develop protocols and procedures for carrying out inter- and intra-zone coordination and response functions
- Provide representation to the RCECC when it is activated to level 2 or higher
- Brief the King County OEM duty officer when the RCECC has not been activated to level 2 or higher

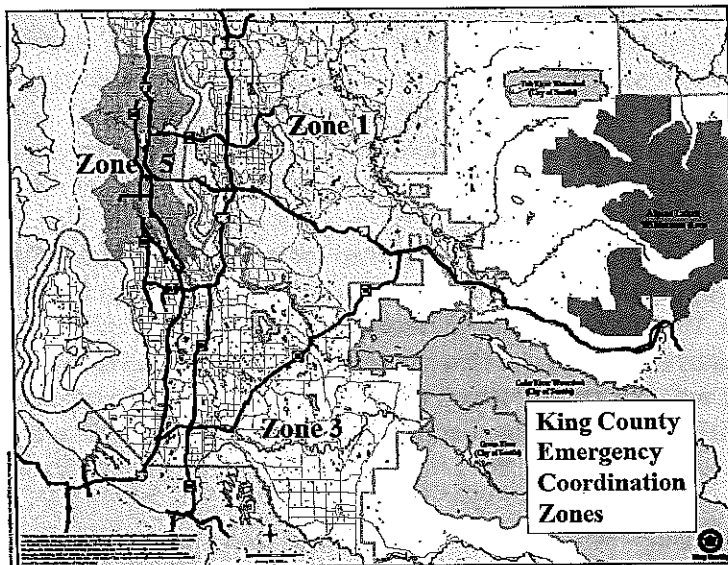


Figure 5: County Coordination Zones

b. Cities

There are 39 cities in King County. Each of these has the responsibility to have an emergency management program for direction of consequence management within the boundaries of that city. The cities also have the authority to request state assistance directly from the governor. By policy, the state of Washington requests the cities work through their corresponding County

emergency management before seeking state assistance. The cities within each zone (see Zones above) are coordinated through a Zone Coordinator. The Zone Coordinator may act as a liaison in the RCECC when activated to level 2 or higher. Cities may have their own Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) outlining their mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activity. Each city may have their own emergency operations or coordination center or choose to work cooperatively with organizations like ESCA (Emergency Services Coordinating Agency) in a contract capacity for some or all emergency management obligations.

c. Special Purpose Districts

Special purpose districts in King County include water and sewer districts, hospital districts, school districts, and other unique public entities. These special purpose districts do not have a legal obligation to have a CEMP but rather are encouraged to work with the city or County emergency management organization as may apply. Emergency management organizations working directly with these special purpose districts encourage the districts to have emergency operations plans for their area of authority and to ensure their vertical integration in the overall regional emergency response community. Fire districts may be represented by a fire zone coordinator in the RCECC when staff to a level 2 or level 1. The fire districts of King County represent a locally well-known entity to residents that may include points for gathering, information, emergency medical treatment, sand and sandbag distribution, or other operations. Availability of assistance will vary from one district to another and from one emergency to another.

7.0 Role of local tribal nations

There are two federally recognized tribal nations with a presence in geographic King County. These are the Snoqualmie and Muckleshoot Tribal Nations. As tribal nations, they are legally co-equal to the United States government. As local neighbors, they may interact with federal agencies, state, County, zones, or city governments as the need may dictate. The County welcomes the tribal nations to have representatives in the County RCECC.

The United States has a trust relationship with federally-recognized Indian tribes and recognizes their right to self-government. Tribal governments are responsible for coordinating resources to address actual or potential incidents. When tribal response resources are inadequate, tribal leaders may seek assistance from states or the Federal Government. For certain types of Federal assistance, tribal governments work with the state in which they are located. For other types of Federal assistance, as sovereign entities, tribal governments can elect to work directly with the Federal Government.

Tribes are encouraged to build relationships with local jurisdictions and their states as they may have resources most readily available. The NRF's Tribal Coordination Support Annex outlines processes and mechanisms that tribal governments may use to request direct Federal assistance during an incident regardless of whether or not the incident involves a Stafford Act declaration.

8.0 Role of the RCECC

The role of the RCECC is to coordinate information and resources in support of first responders and regional consequence management where there have been impacts to the safety and health of the population of the County, to the private or public property in the County, to the economy or the environment of the County. The RCECC seeks to develop a common operating picture from information gathered, seek and distribute resources to their highest need, manage public information, provide warning and notification of hazards in the community.

9.0 Responsibility Matrix for King County government entities

	EO	DES	DOT	DCHS	DNRP	DAJD	DJA	DPER	KCIT	PH	KCSO
Direction and Control	Prime	Prime	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Prime
ESF 1			Prime							Support	
ESF 2		Support							Prime		
ESF 3			Support		Prime			Support		Support	Support
ESF 4		Support						Prime			Support
ESF 5		Prime	Support		Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	
ESF 6		Prime	Support	Support	Support			Support		Support	
ESF 7	Support	Prime	Support		Support						
ESF 8				Support	Support					Prime	Support
ESF 9		Support									Prime
ESF 10		Prime	Support		Support					Support	Support
ESF 11		Prime	Support		Support					Support	
ESF 12		Prime	Support		Support			Support			
ESF 13	Support	Support	Support		Support	Support	Support				Prime
ESF 14		Prime									
ESF 15	Support	Prime	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support
ESF 20											
ESF 30											
Evacuation		Support	Support							Support	Prime
Mass Care		Prime	Support	Support	Support				Support	Support	Support

E. Direction, Control, and Coordination

Statutory authorities and policies provide the basis for direction of emergency actions and activities in the context of domestic incident management. This CEMP uses the foundation provided by the National Response Framework, the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5-Management of Domestic Incidents, and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as well as State and local laws (RCW 38.52, WAC 118-30, K.C.C. 2.56 and 12.52) to provide a comprehensive, all-hazards approach to incident management. Nothing in the CEMP alters the existing authorities cities and special purpose districts or of individual County departments and agencies.

Pursuant to the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52 and local law King County Code (K.C.C.) 2.56.040 B.3, this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan establishes the coordinating structures, processes, and protocols required to integrate the specific statutory and policy authorities of various King County departments and agencies in a collective framework for action to include mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. The King County Executive may choose to invoke the emergency powers and rendering of mutual aid granted to him/her under King County Code, Chapter 12.52.

General

Normal, day-to-day governmental organizational structures and chains of command will be maintained insofar as possible for continuity of governmental services as identified in the King County Continuity of Operations Plan, March 2013. Direction and coordination of emergency services identified in this plan will occur from the King County Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center (KC RCECC) or if necessary, from an alternate location. The KC RCECC is located at 3511 NE 2nd Street, Renton, WA 98056 and part of a complex that includes the King County Sheriff's Office 9-1-1 center.

The organizational structure of the KC RCECC is a hybrid of the Incident Command System and an ESF oriented model (see Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities). King County employees and volunteers trained to operational procedures will manage the incident in support of first responders and in support of the incident consequences or impacts to the general public.

The King County Executive or his/her designee will provide strategy direction to the activity of the KC RCECC under established emergency powers and for the continuity of essential government services. The Executive will coordinate with other separately elected officials on behalf of the County and may facilitate decision making for prioritization of regional missions and strategic resource allocation as described in the Regional Coordination Framework, March 2013.

1.0 Tactical vs Strategic Direction

King County government employees have a very limited tactical role as first responders during an emergency. The County is predominantly in a strategic or coordination role. County first responders (tactical) are limited to: Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Unit (ARFF), Medic 1, DNRP Flood Patrols, and King County Sheriff's deputies (separately elected). County government has no structural firefighting capability. King County may act in support of first responders by acquiring resources through the logistics section of the RCECC when it has been staffed.

Where the KC RCECC has been staffed in support of the County's emergency coordination or consequence mission, 24 hour operations of the RCECC may be needed. During that time the RCECC will use the Incident Command System under the direction the County Administrative Officer (CAO) and/or the Director of Emergency Management (or their line of succession designee). When an incident may continue for an extended period, an Incident Management (Overhead) Team may be requested to fill in for County staff in the RCECC. The Incident Management Team (IMT) does not have command or decision authority but rather manages the incident's coordination activity while County staff is off-duty.

Where the King County Executive may have a role in requesting an evacuation or directing warnings to be issued, the County executive does not have a role as an incident commander for the direction of police, fire, or EMS first responders in the field. Tactical command and control of first responders at the scene remains with the police, fire, flood patrols, or EMS command structure as prescribed by the Incident Command System (ICS). The King County Executive, through the executive agency management structure, may direct County personnel supporting

response in the field. These may include personnel and equipment from the Department of Transportation or the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, or other agencies under his/her authority.

A notable exception to the directive authority of the County is the Director of Public Health – Seattle and King County. As the chief public health official in the County, he/she has some directive authority over much of the health care system in King County. While this is usually observed as a strategic authority, there is a direct impact to tactical operations from those policies and decisions. See ESF 8 for a description of this role.

Operational or tactical emergency response by the County is restricted to consequence management that may manage sheltering and similar efforts described in the ESFs of this plan.

Strategic direction by the King County Executive may include prioritization of support missions, strategic support through resource allocation, and consequence management. Most command and control efforts by the County are for regional County services like sewer, solid waste, roads and transit, the medical examiner, jails and similar services. Several County government agencies deliver contract services to cities in King County that are needed during response to or recovery from an incident. Other than these circumstances, the County Executive's authority is restricted to unincorporated King County.

2.0 Coordination vs Control

While state code allows the cities of Washington State to make requests for emergency assistance directly to the Governor, state policy directs cities to work through their County emergency management agency before making requests to the state. Neither a city, nor a County can make a direct request for federal assistance. Federal assistance must be made by the Governor of Washington State on behalf of an impacted city or County. State coordination of federal assistance is conducted from their emergency operations center at Camp Murray.

Coordination of emergency efforts within the County are conducted between liaisons representing the County, tribal nations, and the 154 special purpose districts within the County. These liaisons may physically or virtually convene in the RCECC and may include: regional partners like tribal nations, Zone Coordinators, regional public and private sector representatives, state and federal personnel, contractors, or non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Liaisons are personnel from other organizations who do not have a direct response role but whose supporting role is critical to the County's actions to the event. Liaisons will be exchanged with other organizations whenever possible to assist with coordination.

County control over activity or assets during an emergency is restricted to the personnel, equipment, and systems held in trust by the County for the benefit of the public and to those authorities expressly granted by federal, state, or local code.

3.0 Emergency Authorities

Under 12.52, the King County Executive has the authority to make and sign a Proclamation of Emergency, which gives authority to use emergency powers. Those emergency powers generally include emergency purchasing and resource procurement but may also include establishment of curfew, restriction to sale of liquor and firearms or other weapons, evacuations and other measures that may be needed to ensure public order and safety. If the King County Executive is unavailable to act in an emergency capacity, the senior-most person in the executive's line of succession may act in an emergency capacity until the executive is available or a permanent successor is identified.

4.0 Multi-jurisdictional Coordination

With the advent of King County Ordinance 17075 and subsequent amendment of K.C.C. 2.56, the County has taken on a more formal role as the provider and coordinator of certain regional emergency services.

When individual jurisdictions may become overwhelmed by the need for resources during an emergency it may be necessary to coordinate the efficient and effective use of available resources to save lives and protect property. This may require collaboration between local officials toward prioritization of response missions with those available resources. This may become apparent during the incident as special purpose districts seek resources through ESF 7 (Logistics Section) in the RCECC. The King County RCECC will assist affected jurisdictions that have proclaimed a state of emergency.

Where this plan (CEMP) describes emergency actions that might be taken by the County during an incident in support of its obligations, other documents to which the County is signatory provide the mechanisms for inter-jurisdictional decision making and resource sharing.

The Omnibus Legal and Financial Agreement (the Agreement) in conjunction with the Regional Coordination Framework (RCF) provide guidance for the County and signatory regional partners for decision making, resource sharing and reimbursement, prioritization of missions, communications, situational awareness, and public information. The concept of these documents is to help the most people with available resources and to identify mechanisms to provide that assistance in a timely manner. Both documents were recently reviewed and updated in support of this goal. Components of these documents support the County's intention to provide or coordinate certain regional emergency services.

The King County RCECC staff will prioritize resource acquisition in order to provide and achieve the following services:

- Provide warning and support evacuations
- Support dissemination of emergency public information
- Reestablish communications to assist response actions
- Reestablish access to impacted areas & facilities
- Support search & rescue operations, transport of victims, and medical care
- Support Mass Care operations including food, water, shelters

- Assist with the restoration of critical infrastructure
- Protection of public property and the environment
- Initiation of short and long-term recovery programs

The KC RCECC may include a Joint Information Center (JIC) where public information officers can collaborate on information communicated to the public during an emergency. The JIC may be part of the larger effort to warn the public of an imminent threat to their safety or property.

5.0 Decision making

Policy decisions affecting County government are made by the or designee, who may work from the RCECC or a location of their choice, maintaining close contact with ECC management. The Executive may choose to convene a group of advisors or may make decisions based on information gathered by others. Priorities affecting County government services may be established by the executive in consultation with his/her department directors. Where decisions may have an impact on our regional partners, the County executive will facilitate collaboration with the chief elected official(s) of the impacted jurisdiction (cities and tribal nations) as described in the Regional Coordination Framework, March 2013.

6.0 Continuity of Authority

If the County executive is unavailable to fulfill his/her emergency duties during an emergency, the line of succession document (ACO-8-1-30) identifies a list of designated senior staff that may assume those responsibilities until the executive can reassume duties or a permanent successor can be named. King County Code defines the process by which temporary and permanent replacement for the County executive can be made.

Directors of all County departments have designate successors to ensure continuity of leadership and operations. A line of succession at least four deep has been established for each department. Successors will be able to assume the roles and responsibilities for their department. A copy of each department's line of succession is kept in the King County RCECC and is part of the King County Continuity of Operations Plan, March 2013.

In the event that a disaster reduces the number of County council members, those council members available for duty shall have full authority to act in all matters as the County council. Quorum requirements for the council shall be suspended for the period of the proclaimed emergency or disaster. Where a vote of a specified proportion of the council is required for approval of an ordinance or other action, the same proportion of those council members available shall be sufficient. Available council members shall act in accordance with the charter and state law to fill existing vacancies on the council.

Other elected officials of King County government shall designate temporary successors to their position should there be a vacant during an emergency or disaster.

F. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

This section describes the critical or essential information common to all operations identified before, during and after an emergency has occurred. It identifies the type of information needed, the source of the information, and any specific times the information is needed. This section describes information sharing between public and private sector organizations and the mechanism for information sharing between levels of government.

King County has increased and improved information gathering capabilities with the introduction of two important automation systems: Regional Information Management System (RIMS) and MyStateUSA (MSU). RIMS has been designed to assist with resource request documentation and situation awareness. The use of MSU has improved communications and the distribution of situational awareness documents. MSU is also one of two systems capable of initiating an Emergency Alert System (EAS) warning message to the public. While the future may include introduction of new systems or improvements to existing information collection and distribution software, it is likely that electronic information management systems will continue to be used whenever they are available.

1.0 Situation Awareness

Information is needed to form decisions, establish priorities and timelines, request or provide resources to incident commanders or mutual aid partners, to provide warning to the public, coordinate protective actions, restore services, or to stand down response operations. Key elements of information management include:

- What information is needed?
- Collection of information
- Verification of information
- Analysis of the information received
- Who needs the information?
- Packaging and distributing to information users
- Recording or filing information for later use
- Time lines or reoccurring information cycles

What information is needed and from whom?

Information is needed to make decisions on the need for warning the public, continuation of essential services provided by government, protective actions for people, property and the environment, evacuations, sheltering, infrastructure repairs, and many other time sensitive topics. For this reason, specific and predictable information must be collected. Common information includes:

- Recording the source of the information and any contact information for the source.
- What happened? This may include the location or area of the incident, nature of the hazard or threat and any impacts like casualties or property damages.
- What responders are on-scene? What actions are currently underway? Who has assumed direction of on-scene efforts?

- Local weather, expected next steps, known or expected resource needs.

Collection of information

Information may be collected at several levels that may include variable levels of detail. First responders at a scene or operational departments within King County government like DOT or DNRP may collect very detailed information regarding the impacts to services they deliver. Where this level of detail may be needed at the responder or department and division level, the RCECC is usually interested in summary information that can help develop a regional picture and common understanding of regional impacts. The RCECC needs information to support strategic decisions and obtain resources in support of responders and for the continued delivery of essential governmental services. The RCECC collects information from department operating centers, cities, tribes, utility districts, and large regional private sector service delivering organizations. Often, these entities will have representation in the RCECC during the response to an incident.

Information from the public sector is usually received through established communication channels, at regular intervals, and on pre-established forms. The newly established Regional Information Management System (RIMS) provides one way information is collected from our regional partners. Information available through social media like Twitter is usually useful to the public information officer but is unstructured. The volume of social media information may present staffing challenges in the RCECC.

Information may also be collected during conference calls with the state, members of King County government, and our regional partners.

Verification of information

Credibility of information is important toward controlling rumors and making good response decisions. Not all sources of information carry the same credibility. Often it is necessary to verify key information through subject matter experts before using the information for decision making or sharing the information with others. Even mechanical devices can provide faulty readings or malfunction while transmitting their data. Typically, two credible sources should corroborate information that may lead to life safety or major property protection decisions.

Analysis of the information received

Everyone who receives information analyzes it. The decision to share information or withhold it, with whom to share it, its time sensitivity, connecting or recognizing the relationship between information from different sources, or identifying actions that may be needed are all part of the evaluation process. The analysis process may begin with a person receiving information but may occur with formal processes in the Operations Section, Planning Section, Logistics Section, or among members of a unified command type structure in the RCECC. See Direction and Control, Decision Making.

Who needs the information?

Decision makers need information upon which to base those decisions. This may be members of the public that receive information from the RCECC Joint Information Center through local media, incident commanders with first responders at the scene of an incident, department

operating centers delivering essential government services, regional partners in the public sector or private sector, or the King County Executive and his/her policy group.

Packaging and distributing to information users

While information may be collected from many sources and through many individuals in the RCECC, development of a common operating picture through formal analysis and packaging of information occurs in the Planning Section of the RCECC. The most common documents used by the RCECC to distribute or share information with regional partners are the Snapshot and the Situation Report. Snapshots are brief documents generated every few hours that only describe what has happened since the last Snapshot was released. They have a recommended format but are informally tailored to the incident. Situation Reports are generated by the Planning Section of the RCECC once per operational period, where an operational period is usually 12 hours. Situation Reports are summary documents that consolidate information from the Snapshots and other sources and are intended to describe progressions in the incident as time passes. Conference calls also provide an avenue to share information and projects with regional partners and decision makers.

Executive talking points, media briefings and press releases are the most common information sharing tools of the public information officer and the Joint Information Center. These tools are covered in detail under ESF 15 to this plan.

Recording or filing information for later use

The Planning Section of the RCECC is responsible for collecting the emergency proclamation, source documentation, activity logs, and resource tracking spreadsheets, situation reports, snapshots, press releases, and any meeting notes that may be part of the RCECC activity during the incident. Good record keeping and documentation are key elements to obtaining federal disaster assistance when that is available. The RIMS platform mentioned earlier is an integral part of this documentation process.

Time lines or reoccurring information cycles

The RCECC must collect information from the department operating centers and regional public or private sector organizations well in advance of press releases, conference calls or distribution of the Snapshots or Situation Reports. These documents require analysis of the raw data and documentation from those several sources. It takes time to analyze and package that information into those consolidated documents that provide an accurate common operating picture for decision makers. The current timeline for RCECC information management is provided as Attachment 1 to the CEMP Basic Plan.

Commercial media has an established timeline they use for the morning (the “drive”) news and the evening news reports. Information for these information outlets is collected about 4 AM for the “drive” and 2 to 3 PM for the evening news cycles. When the RCECC is staffed, the information gathering and distribution/sharing process follows a Planning Cycle that covers each operational period (usually 12 hours) and allows sufficient time for analysis and consolidation of needed documents.

Where possible, information is collected and recorded on ICS forms.

2.0 Resource Management and Tracking

Situation awareness documents usually follow a narrative format; resource management may be documented in a tabular or spreadsheet format. These documents are also shared with decision makers or may be summarized in the Situation Reports or other documents. While the Logistics Section of the RCECC locates resources in support of first responders and RCECC operations, resource status tracking is done in the Planning Section. Tracking documents are a collection of information from the ICS 213 RR (resource request) forms. The RIMS platform noted earlier is an integral part of managing regional resources from the RCECC. See ESF 7 Logistics.

G. Communications

1.0 Introduction

Communications capabilities are the glue of emergency response and recovery. Rather than viewing communications as a device like a radio or cell phone, communications is best viewed as a system with several components. These may include: message/mission/use, audience or user, infrastructure, training and licenses, hardware, and maintenance. Factors governing usage may include time sensitivity, compatibility or resilience of systems, and redundancy. Impacts from the emergency may impact the operators of the communications system, the infrastructure, or cause a fragmentation of local capabilities that require use of alternative systems.

Communications are dependent on power and resilience of supporting infrastructure. Where King County is periodically subjected to damaging earthquakes, it is necessary to maintain communications plans that preserve the ability to coordinate when systems are impacted. There are regional plans that address policy and technology issues related to communications. This section of the King County CEMP does not include a technical discussion of equipment or specific procedures used for management of emergencies.

Communications systems are managed by King County Information and Technology Department (KCIT), technical staff in the Office of Emergency Management, and private vendors. For more detail, see ESF 2 Communications.

2.0 Regional Planning

Regional public and private sector partners have long recognized the importance of communications during an emergency. Where internal communications plans and procedures are needed, there is also a need for a common understanding of passive information distribution through media like the internet, television, and AM/FM radio and for active communications between partners with life safety missions or roles in restoring services. There are two important plans that address regional communications: The Seattle UASI "Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan" (TICP, March 2006) and the Regional Coordination Framework (RCF, March 2013). These are expanded upon by a host of procedures maintained by the many regional partners.

The TICP was developed by the first responder community of King, Snohomish, and Pierce Counties. Consideration was given to shared radio channels, establishment of radio caches, and support of an incident command structure, assignment of talking paths between functional groups operating in the field and dispatch agencies. Disciplines included in the Shared Channels Appendix included: Emergency Management, Law Enforcement, Fire, and EMS/Medical Coordination.

The responder group that governs the new layer of interoperability between the counties is called the Tri-County Interoperability Committee (TICC). The work of this group connects the system central switches for the King, Pierce, and Snohomish County 800 MHz systems. These direct

connections provide the ability for radio communications in the Tri-County Region. The details for operational protocols have yet to be established.

The primary radio system shared by most local police, fire, and EMS responders in Pierce, King and Snohomish Counties is an 800 MHz trunked system. For normal day-to-day business, several other disciplines use the 800 MHz system. These include emergency management, parks, roads and transit staff, and other organizations. In some areas of the region, the favored radio system is a VHF/UHF system. Radio towers have been strategically placed at high points around the region to provide overlapping service areas that result in a certain level of redundancy. These radio repeater sites require a source of power that may be interrupted during an emergency. Where there are generator backup systems for each site, these have limited fuel supplies that would require access to the site before fuel runs out.

During an emergency when there may be heavy usage of phone and radio systems, the 800 MHz system may implement a prioritization of usage by local first responders. Established priorities for use during these periods may restrict users to radio technical support staff, 9-1-1 dispatch, and police/fire/EMS. In addition to these priorities, some command staff radios are encrypted to minimize intrusion by groups with radio scanners.

State Patrol primarily uses VHF radios for internal response coordination that can be cross patched with the 800 MHz system on the Mutual Aid Radio System (MARS) or the Law Enforcement Radio Network (LERN) frequencies for management of statewide law enforcement mutual aid. Tactical fire frequencies may include REDNET for mutual aid coordination during an emergency.

The King County RCECC maintains a "hotline" for direct communications with the Seattle EOC. A satellite phone in the RCECC Communications Unit is also available as a back-up to other systems should they fail.

The RCF is the work of King County regional partners that was drafted in 2012. This document includes resource management, public information management, decision making, development of a common operating picture, and communications. Within the emergency management discipline, this plan seeks to provide an understanding of the need for communications to manage the consequences of emergency impacts on first responders and the public. Similar to the TICP, it acknowledges the need for management of redundant communications systems including radio, phone, and data sharing tools. Under this plan, the King County RCECC may act as a network controller that manages available communications systems being used for consequence management around the region.

The King County RCECC is collocated with the King County Sheriff's Office 9-1-1 center from which first responders are dispatched. Collocation with the 9-1-1 center is a great advantage for emergency management for obtaining a good understanding of impacts around geographic King County. Unfortunately, the King County Communications Center is only one of 12 dispatch centers in King County. For this reason planning between the dispatch agencies and emergency management organizations was necessary. Where the role of the 9-1-1 center is the tactical

dispatch of first responders, the RCECC may be involved in providing resources to responders at the scene of an incident and coordinating multi-discipline responses like evacuations.

3.0 Message/Mission/Use

The communications mission or purpose is an important consideration for establishing the best communications system to use. Different systems might be used for warning, response command and control or coordination, logistical support, public information, continuity of governmental services, private sector, damage assessment, situation awareness/operating picture, shelter operations, and traffic control. Assignment of a specific communications system to a specific use avoids overuse of any one system.

Time sensitivity is an important factor in the choice of communications systems to use. Typically, voice or audible communications are used for time sensitive communications like warnings or where life, health and safety are involved. Where information is less time sensitive, like a status report, data systems like web postings or emails might be used.

Communications systems that do not require an action or a response are passive systems. Where an action or a response is required, an active system is a better choice. A television program where the news is summarized is a passive source of information. Use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) is part of an active communications and warning system that may be initiated by the King County Sheriff's Office Communications Center (9-1-1) or by the King County Office of Emergency Management. It is used when there may be a threat to the life, health, or safety of the public and quick action is needed. The EAS message can be initiated by either of two current technologies (ENDEC, encoder/decoder or MyStateUSA, MSU) – providing a level of redundancy for this critical mission.

Credibility of information is an issue for information obtained during any emergency.

4.0 Audience or Users

There are many potential audiences or users of communications systems. These can be categorized into groups with specific needs or interests.

Dispatch, and public sector responders like police, fire, or EMS have access to sophisticated equipment and systems for communication and rapid response of those disciplines to situations where lives and property may be threatened. Most often, communication from the public is by phone or cell phone to the dispatch (9-1-1) center and by radio system to the police, fire or EMS unit(s) assigned to the response.

RCECC and state/regional emergency management partners use phones and radios for communicating with decision makers on life safety issues and for other time sensitive issues. While phones or cell phones are usually used by senior members of King County government, these people often have or have access to portable 800 MHz radios for coordination with the RCECC during an emergency when phones or cell phone systems are not available. These capabilities may be augmented with the issue of GETS (Government Emergency Telephone

System) cards for emergency access to landline phone systems. The RCECC has a limited ability to communicate warnings to landline phones through MyStateUSA when it is used as a reverse 9-1-1 system.

Most private sector individuals and utilities use telephone and cell phone systems as their primary communications for coordinating during an emergency. They may also maintain awareness of developments during an emergency through websites, email, television and commercial radio broadcasts. Some private citizens may also have amateur radio licenses or short wave licenses as hobby communications tools. Often, individuals using amateur radio are part of organizations like ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency System) or RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services). In some cases, these individuals or groups also participate as search and rescue volunteers. The King County ECC Support Team (KCECCST) is used for amateur radio communications. There is no official connection between the KCECCST and ARES or RACES.

Some utilities maintain their own radio systems for maintenance crews and coordination of repair crews. In some cases, these utilities share the 800 MHz radio system with first responders.

The general public has a communication need as well. Public information may be provided by local government through commercial media or from websites. Blogs and social media are increasingly being used by the public and private sector alike. Social media offers opportunities for emergency management to get a better, faster picture of impacts during an emergency but suffers from information validation and duplicate reporting. Social media also presents an opportunity to reach the public with subject specific messaging and to engage in direct dialogue with the public.

Communications with the private sector and between family members or businesses can be complicated by several factors including people with disabilities, cultural or language barriers in our immigrant communities, or access and availability to expensive equipment like smart phones, computers, or televisions and radios. TTY (text telephone) technology may be used to communicate with people that are hearing or speech impaired. The RCECC Communications Unit has a TTY unit. The American Red Cross, University of Washington, and the Public Health Department – Seattle and King County have access to a database of people that can be used as translators.

Other organizations that have communications needs during an emergency include large corporations, hospitals and schools. Large local corporations have a wide range of communications capabilities for emergency response and security. Hospitals maintain emergency communications capabilities that allow coordination with 9-1-1, public health, and first responders. Schools districts may maintain their own internal communications tools and procedures.

5.0 Infrastructure

Communications infrastructure is vulnerable to damages from earthquakes, fire, wind and ice, or vandalism. Construction standards and security measures at facilities where communications

infrastructure is located vary with the host or owner of the system components. Regional telephone systems are privately owned by large corporations that include landline cabling, cell towers, complex switching and billing components. These are subject to direct damage by wind storms (wiring), earthquakes (any fixed structure), vandalism (any fixed structure) or extended power interruption.

Radio systems used by first responders require repeater sites and power to operate. As already noted, radio repeater sites have back-up generators as alternate power sources. During severe winter weather that may interrupt commercial power, the radio repeater sites may be inaccessible from downed trees, arcing wires, snow, or damage to unimproved access roads. 800 MHz and VHF systems are largely dependent on radio repeater sites to remain useful. While simplex (line of sight) transmission from handheld or base station radios provides some back-up capability, this is limited in hilly terrain and by low wattage (power) out-put of these units.

Amateur Radio systems are less dependent on infrastructure but may also utilize repeater sites.

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Network (CEMNET), National Warning System (NAWAS), and other communications systems are used by emergency management as alternative methods of communicating between local emergency management organizations and state emergency management. These systems have separate repeater sites around Washington State that are also vulnerable to earthquakes, power outages, or vandalism. King County and many of our regional partners have these systems. King County participates in regular communication system tests with the State of Washington.

Telephone systems, voice over internet protocols (VOIP), cable television, video teleconferencing systems like Skype, and internet service all use similar technology for receiving and transmitting communications. Most neighborhoods have above ground cabling that is subject to damages from trees blown down by winter wind storms, ice and snow incidents, damages from flooding or earthquakes, or vandalism. Some subscribers use satellite dish systems that can experience service interruptions from bad weather and dish misalignments.

800 MHz radio system infrastructure is maintained and managed by the King County Radio Shop – part of the King County Department of Information Technology.

The helicopter video downlink capability in the RCECC provides the capability to view impacted areas from multiple locations. This has been useful for flooding and search and rescue operations.

The banking and financial infrastructure is one of the most important pieces toward the recovery of a community. Considerable portions of important regional banking infrastructure are located in King County and will need attention for commerce, employment, and rebuilding.

6.0 Training and Licenses

Communications systems have associated licensing. Commercial radio and television have broadcast licenses. 800 MHz and VHF radio frequencies have assigned users that also have licensing requirements. Amateur Radios users have licensing requirements, too. While King

County has a license for using a portion of the 800 MHz spectrum for communications, the individual user of the portable radios themselves does not have licensing requirements. Standardized training, procedures, and practice for those using radio technology, especially for those systems shared with first responders, improves effective use of those tools. The King County Emergency Management Duty Officers, state, and regional partners participate in weekly equipment and systems checks of the 800 MHz system, CEMNET, NAWAS, the Seattle “ring down” phone, and satellite phone capabilities.

The 800 MHz system consists of a number of assigned talk groups that ‘belong’ to assigned agencies in government. For any agency to have use of a talk group by having it programmed on radio hardware requires formal agreement from the assigned ‘owner’ agency. The King County Radio Shop maintains the templates for each agency’s radio talk group inventory and the person assigned to each piece of hardware.

7.0 Equipment/Maintenance

Highly technical communications equipment requires regular testing and maintenance. Members of the KCIT staff and the King County OEM technical support staff maintain most communications hardware, software, and licensing requirements. Some communications equipment in the RCECC is maintained through vendor contracts.

Telephone (landline and cell phone) systems are private sector resources.

Interoperability, Compatibility and Redundancy are important elements of communications. Knowing what the inventory or capability of communications systems available to state and regional partners allows for plans and procedures to be crafted with primary, secondary, or even tertiary means of communicating between jurisdictions during an emergency. Communications between organizations only works when partners have the same system capabilities.

Interoperability applies to hardware and spectra (includes 800 MHz talk groups). Technology is currently available to “patch” dissimilar frequencies. This makes communications between mutual aid partners easier during a large response. Not all organizations have permission to use all talk groups or frequencies. Pre-planning between organizations to share communications permissions helps ensure information sharing happens in a timely fashion during an emergency.

The TICP provided for the establishment of communications mutual aid and hardware caches. These caches were funded by Homeland Security grants and are available to Seattle USAI partners on formal request.

See ESF 2 Communications, ESF 7 Logistics, Regional Coordination Framework, and the (Seattle UASI) Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan.

H. Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Administration

1.0 Administration and Documentation General

When an emergency requires the staffing of the RCECC for response and/or recovery, the Operations, Planning, and Finance Sections collect damage assessment and emergency expense information from the departments of King County government, cities, utility districts, and private sector. Other documents used in the emergency coordination center like personal activity logs, resource requests, various briefings, message forms, conference call notes, contracts, time sheets, resource request forms (ICS 213 RR), resource tracking sheets, situation reports and snapshots are collected during each operational period (usually every 12 hours). Some documentation may be available as paper copies while others may be kept electronically on systems like RIMS and email archives.

All documentation is organized by a state mission number that is issued by the State Emergency Management Operations Officer and used to track all activities in response to a specific event. If a federal disaster number is assigned, County documents may cross reference the state mission number to the federal number. Some reports or documents that are generated specifically for recovery may only include the federal disaster number.

Preliminary damage assessment reports are generally requested by the State Emergency Management Division of the Military Department within 72 hours of the onset of impacts from the emergency. Time accounting is maintained at each location where employees or volunteers may have an emergency assignment. Cost accounting is used to track equipment and supplies.

2.0 Reasons for Documentation

Documentation may support strategic decision-making and establishment of policies during an emergency. Decisions may include the need for a proclamation of local emergency, the implementation of mutual aid resource sharing, or the need for emergency powers like establishment of curfews or waiver of certain County processes or fees to the public.

Documentation of “burn rates” or the rate at which emergency expenses are being incurred may result in a decision to seek emergency spending authority or state assistance.

In the recovery process, documentation may be needed for small and large projects to track and acquire reimbursement of eligible public assistance grants. Where a presidential emergency or disaster declaration has been made a percentage of eligible costs may be recovered from the federal government and a portion may be recovered from Washington State government. Proper documentation of costs, the time when incurred, and the reason costs were incurred is necessary to maximize this assistance.

Where damages have impacted historic sites or have had environmental impacts, documentation may be needed for restoration or to establish standards before and after the impacts have occurred.

Where documentation is available, After Action Reports and Improvement Plans development are easier. This may include the revision of established planning assumptions, assignment of responsibilities, updates to procedures, or changes to local codes/ordinances.

Documentation supports cost-benefit analysis of response actions and allows consideration of alternate projects when in the recovery phase.

Documentation helps in the development of mitigation strategies.

Documentation of actions taken may be useful for liability protection and may be important when records requests are received under public disclosure laws.

3.0 After Action Report Development

A well-established process for the improvement of the response and recovery capabilities exists in King County flowing the exercise or actual use of the CEMP. This consists of: analysis of documentation collected during the response and recovery, comments and observations informally collected during a “hot wash” meeting, formal after action meetings, and crafting of the After Action Report (AAR). Documentation and comments for the After Action Report are collected from individuals that participated in the emergency response and recovery within King County government and from our regional public sector, private sector, and NGO partners. The After Action Report includes an Improvement Plan that specifies: the root cause(s) of the problem, gaps in capability or capacity, the selected corrective action, the person responsible for making the correction, and the timeline for completion of the corrective action. The improvement plan may include recommendations for staffing, processes, procedures, code revision, equipment purchase, or training.

The After Action Report is the responsibility of the Office of Emergency Management and is submitted to the County Administrative Officer, the Emergency Management Coordinating Council, and the Emergency Management Executive Board. The After Action Report may also be distributed to regional partners through the Emergency Management Advisory Committee (EMAC).

Finance

The Finance Section is one of the five possible functional areas of the RCECC. The Finance Section is responsible for collection of information and documentation of time accounting, contracting, and reporting of financial “burn rates” during the emergency response. Following a major incident, they may conduct benefit-cost analysis studies, track expenditures against recovery grants, establish valuation of donated goods and volunteer time, or support other fiscal topics.

The King County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) conducts annual overview training on recovery cost accounting and eligibility, and processes for claiming losses through the Public Assistance Program. Part of the annual review is an overview of the local role with the federal Individual Assistance Program. A wide range of cities, special purpose districts, and NGO organizations are invited.

The County may have an important role in the collection of damage assessments from the tribal nations, cities, and special purpose districts of King County. These reports are summarized and sent to the state for consideration of state emergency proclamation and/or requests for federal assistance or presidential disaster declaration. King County hosts the Applicant Agent Briefing for our regional partners when federal public assistance is made available. Federal declarations of emergency and/or disasters are made at the County level. The Applicant Agent for King County government is usually assigned from the Office of Emergency Management.

OEM also remains the chief conduit for obtaining private sector resources for recovery. OEM coordinates the activities for the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Commerce, Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), and faith based organizations to ensure that all elements of the community have the opportunity to receive the highest level of recovery support. One of the highest functions is the avocation role for resource needs of the community that have been impacted.

Damage estimates incurred by the citizens and businesses in King County are collected by telephone banks and electronic reporting. When thresholds (per capita) are reached, federal assistance may be obtained under the Individual Assistance Program of FEMA or through a number of other federal agencies.

King County may be asked to establish a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) location for federal agencies to meet with the eligible public for disaster relief loans and grants. Disaster relief may be in the form of grants, loans, food stamps, emergency unemployment benefits, or food commodities. The County takes a whole community approach and makes efforts to provide information to those impacted in languages other than English and in formats other than print.

The first and most important level of response resources is insurance. Private insurance or the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) protects valuable community property. As a result of the excellent mitigation work done by the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, King County is a class B community under the NFIP. This results in the 40% discount to residents obtaining flood insurance.

The Finance Section of the RCECC tracks donated good and volunteer assignments and hours for use as some or the entire County's matching requirement for public assistance grants. Finance Section may also be asked to track recovery project expenditures for incremental payment requests under large project management requirements.

Logistics

Logistics includes the management of inventories of equipment, supplies, personnel, and trained teams of specialists used during an emergency. Some resource inventories of durable equipment held by public entities in the County have been categorized and catalogued by kind and type. This is not feasible for private sector due to their fluid inventories. Where known, kind and typing of requests are used for location of such equipment. When the kind and type needed is not available or known, resource ordering information is made against the expected assignment/mission including capacity of the equipment.

Equipment obtained under Homeland Security grants has been inventoried, maintained, and is tracked by King County OEM in its logistics assignment. Items in inventory include portable radios, detection equipment for weapons of mass destruction, and search and rescue teams.

Logistics requests are processed by the King County OEM duty officer or the Public Health – Seattle and King County duty officer when the RCECC has not been staffed. Resource requests may be submitted through the internet based system Regional Incident Management System (RIMS) or may be received by the Logistics Section of the RCECC by phone, fax, email, or radio communications. Resource requests are documented on ICS 213 RR (resource request) forms and tracked by the Resource Unit in the Planning Section. Attempt is made to locate resources within King County government, the jurisdictions, then within the zone (see Zone Concept under Direction and Control), then from Regional Coordination Framework/Agreement partners, before making request to State Emergency Management and the governor. When the state cannot locate the needed resources, they may use the EMAC (Emergency Management Assistance Compact) or contact FEMA for federal assistance.

A ground breaking agreement called the Regional Coordination Framework (RCF) has been completed for the management of scarce resources during an emergency. Along with the Omnibus Agreement, guidelines for the request, return, and payment for borrowed resources has been established. All Memorandum of Understanding are maintained for shelter locations and some supplies. King County is a participant in the EMAC and has formal agreements with its neighboring counties to assist each other when able to do so. Plans have been drafted for a larger regional area where a catastrophic incident may require assistance from further away. Equipment and supplies available for people with English as a second language, disabilities, children and the elderly, are available under ESF 6. The Office of Civil Rights may assist in filling certain specialized requests. Equipment for medical purposes is covered under ESF 8. More detail is available in ESF 7 – Logistics.

For specialized resources like sandbags, the County has a policy for their availability and distribution during emergencies. Details related to this policy can be found online at http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/flooding/sandbag-distribution/sandbag_faq.aspx#public. This website provides answers to frequently asked questions, mapped locations where sandbags may be distributed.

The Logistics Section of the RCECC is staffed by people from Procurement, King County Office of Emergency Management, and trained volunteers. Pre-planning is assigned to a program manager from the Office of Emergency Management to work with the State of Washington,

regional partners, private businesses, and County agencies. In this effort, points of distribution (PODs) have been identified. When federal assistance is expected, the King County RCECC will coordinate with the state for the identification of base camps and staging areas where these are needed. King County has established Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) for base camps and staging areas.

Where contract documentation is required for equipment, personnel or supplies, this is conducted by the Finance Section of the RCECC when it has been staffed.

I. Plan Development and Maintenance

1.0 Planning Requirements

State code (WAC 118-30) directs revisions of the CEMP to be completed every two years, State EMD has by policy directed that review to be on a four year cycle. As of this revision, the state code is under review and may be changed to either reflect the more practical four or five year cycles. The last official review and revision of the King County CEMP was in 2009. This update was completed and approved by King County before being sent to Washington State Emergency Management Division for their review and comment.

2.0 The Planning Team and assignments

The King County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for the development and regular review and update of the CEMP basic plan, its ESFs and annexes. The OEM plans manager is the project lead for regular CEMP updates and the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for the County. A core planning team was assembled from representatives of those King County agencies with likely operational deliverables during emergencies. These included a representative from the King County Office of Emergency Management, Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources and Parks, King County Sheriff's Office, and Public Health – Seattle and King County. All of the departmental representatives came from the membership of the Emergency Management Coordinating Council (EMCC). All components of the basic plan were circulated to these core planning team members for comment.

The basic plan and all ESF's and annexes were circulated to a representative of the Snoqualmie Tribal Nation, the Muckleshoot Tribal Nation, to the zone 1, 3, and 5 emergency management representatives for comment.

Individual ESF's and annexes were assigned to a single King County government department as the primary owner of the document. The primary ESF or annex owner convened representatives from agencies that support the ESF or annex function to develop materials for the document. ESFs and annexes were circulated within County government and to those outside agencies with support roles referenced in the document.

3.0 The planning process and timeline

The plan review process began with a kick off meeting with the EMCC on May 1st. At that meeting, copies of the 2009 and 2010 CEMP documents were circulated to the EMCC and the ESFs were circulated to the King County government agency designated as the primary or lead agency for the ESF. Copies of the federal planning guidance, CPG 101, were provided along with the state administrative code (WAC 118-30) were provided as reference materials.

State EMD indicated that the required basis of the CEMP planning from a Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) did not require the submission of the HIVA nor was there a standard for its content, format, or revision/review cycle. In the future the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) may be substituted for the HIVA requirement, though currently THIRA is for grant submissions.

The CEMP revision schedule occurred in two parts. The Basic Plan and ESFs 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12 were completed by October. At that time, the completed Basic Plan and all ESFs were submitted to State EMD for review. Revision of the remaining ESFs (2, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 13) along with the specialized annexes will continue into 2014 with submission of those newly revised ESFs as a supplemental to the state by November 2014.

All completed CEMP and ESF documents will be reviewed by members of the EMCC, department directors and the executive's office. Legal review may also occur. Development of implementing procedures (ESF playbook) is concurrent to the revision of the ECMP documents.

4.0 Public engagement in the process

The public is regularly engaged in the emergency management program and in the review and comment on the development of this revision to the CEMP. This was accomplished by website posting, Regional Public Information Network (RPIN) announcements, presentations to King County Community Service Areas, and by circulating outlines and drafts to our emergency management regional partners. Our plan review was mentioned at our "Take Winter by Storm" forums and similar public information events.

5.0 Plan distribution and version control

All department directors, executive and separately elected officials, regional elected officials and designated emergency management directors, tribal nations, police and fire chiefs association, Suburban Cities Association, Washington State EMD, Omnibus and Regional Coordination Framework signatories, and emergency management directors of adjoining counties will receive copies of the revised documents.

Presentation of the completed documents was made at regularly scheduled Community Service Areas meetings. Distribution of single hardcopies of all emergency planning documents was made to King County library system locations. The public view the current CEMP on line at the King County OEM website or request a hardcopy from the Office of Emergency Management. An effort is underway to convert the materials to languages other than English.

A record of the circulated electronic and hardcopy revision documents is on file with the King County Office of Emergency Management under Plans/Admin/CEMP 2014.

6.0 Plan Approval

With the CEMP Basic Plan, ESFs, and annexes being revised in two groups, the King County Executive will sign approval and implementation documents for submission to the State and for circulation to our internal and external regional partners. Individual ESFs were approved by the lead agency and any listed supporting organizations prior to being forwarded to the King County Executive for his approval.

7.0 Training to the Plan

The training program for orientation to the CEMP Basic Plan and ESFs involves presentation to EMCC and regional partners, to the OEM staff, to the Emergency Management Advisory Committee (EMAC), and internal orientation to ESFs by their lead agencies. It is expected that annual refresher trainings will occur throughout the plan revision cycle.

8.0 Exercise or testing of the Plan

In accordance with EMPG grant and WAC 118-30, at least one annual functional level exercise of some or all of the CEMP will be conducted. King County encourages tabletop discussions of direction and control, information management, annexes and ESFs especially logistics and record keeping within the agencies having primary and support responsibilities outlined in the plan. Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) standards will be used in exercise development.

9.0 Improvement Process

Improvements to the plan will occur as problems are identified during actual emergencies, during exercise/testing of the plan, or during administrative reviews. At minimum, the CEMP will be reviewed in accordance with WAC 118-30 or Washington State EMD policy as implemented. Documentation and management of an improvement plan will be in accordance with HSEEP guidelines. Needed improvements to the plan will result in revision and formally circulated to our partners and the public for comment. When changes have been finalized, the approval process described in 6.0 Plan Approval will be completed before training, testing or actual use of the plan will occur.

King County CEMP Acronyms

The following acronyms are used in the King County CEMP Basic Plan. The definition provided is the common usage of the term.

800 MHz – 800 Megahertz (radio frequency)

9-1-1 – The phone number dialed by the public to access emergency services. The term is also used to refer to the location at which calls are taken and responders dispatched.

AAR – After Action Report

ACO – Administrative Coordination, also known as an AEO or Administrative Executive Order

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act

ARES – Amateur Radio Emergency System

ARFF – Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting

CEMNET – Comprehensive Emergency Management Network

CEMP – Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan also the “Plan”

CAO – County Administrative Officer

CFS – Cubic Feet Per Second

ConOps – Concept of Operations

COOP – Continuity of Operations Plan

CPG 101 – Comprehensive Planning Guide (101)

CSA – Community Service Areas

DAJD – (King County) Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention

DCHS – (King County) Department of Community and Human Services

DES – (King County) Department of Executive Services

DHS – (U.S.) Department of Homeland Security

DJA – (King County) Department of Judicial Administration

DNRP – (King County) Department of Natural Resources and Parks

DOC – Department Operating Center(s)

DOT – usually (King County) Department of Transportation

DPER – (King County) Department of Permitting and Environmental Review

DRC – Disaster Recovery Center

EAS – Emergency Alert System

ECC – Emergency Coordination Center

EMAC – Emergency Management Advisory Committee

EMCC – Emergency Management Coordination Council

EMD – usually (Washington State) Emergency Management Division

EMPG – Emergency Management Program Grant

EMS – Emergency Medical Services

ENDEC – Encoder/Decoder

EO – (King County) Executive’s Office

EOC – Emergency Operations Center

ESCA – Emergency Services Coordinating Agency

ESF – Emergency Support Function

F1 – Repeater site or tornado level

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

FMD – (King County) Facilities Management Division

FOUO – For Official Use Only
 GETS – Government Emergency Telephone System
 GIS – Geographic Information System
 Hazmat – Hazardous Materials
 HIVA – Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis
 HRD – (King County) Human Resources Division
 HSEEP – Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
 HSPD – Homeland Security Presidential Directive
 IAP – Incident Action Plan
 ICS – Incident Command System
 ICS 213 RR – Incident Command System 213 Resource Request (form number)
 JFO – Joint Field Office
 ILA – Interlocal Agreement
 IMT – Incident Management System
 JIC – Joint Information Center
 JIS – Joint Information System
 KCC – King County Code
 KCDOT – King County Department of Transportation
 KCIT – King County Information and Technology (Department)
 KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
 KCTV – King County Television (station Ch 22)
 KCRHMP – King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
 LERN – Law Enforcement Radio Network
 MAA – Mutual Aid Agreement
 MARS – Mutual Aid Radio System
 MSU- MyStateUSA
 NAWAS – National Warning System
 NFIP – National Flood Insurance Program
 NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
 NIMS – National Incident Management System
 NOAA – National Oceanographic and Aeronautic Administration
 NORCOM – North Communications (9-1-1 dispatch for eastern King County)
 NRF – National Response Framework
 OEM – Office of Emergency Management
 PH – Public Health, Seattle and King County
 PIO – Public Information Officer
 POD – Point of Distribution
 PSAP – Public Safety Answering Point
 RACES – Radio Amateur Communications Emergency Services
 RASKC – Regional Animal Services of King County
 RCF – Regional Coordination Framework
 RCECC – Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center
 RCW – Revised Code of Washington
 RCF – Regional Coordination Framework
 RIA – Rapid Impact Assessment
 RIMS – Regional Incident Management System

RPIN – Regional Public Information Network
SAR – Search and Rescue
TDSRS - Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction Sites
THIRA – Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TICP – Tactical Interoperable Communication Plan
TTY – Text Telephone
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council(s)
UASI – Urban Area Strategic Initiative
UHF – Ultra High Frequency
U.S. – United States
USAR – Urban Search and Rescue
VHF – Very High Frequency
VOAD – Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
VOIP – Voice-Over-Internet-Protocols
WAC – Washington Administrative Code
WASART – Washington Animal Search and Rescue Team
WTO – World Trade Organization

Terms and Definitions

800 MHz – 800 Megahertz (radio frequency)

9-1-1 – The phone number dialed by the public to access emergency services. The term is also used to refer to the location at which calls are taken and responders dispatched.

ACO – Also known as an AEO or Administrative Executive Order

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act (1990 as amended) – See Legal Authorities

American Red Cross – ARC is the largest non-governmental service provider in King County

ARES – Amateur Radio Emergency System – A group of citizens with interests in amateur radio and its application to community response to emergency situations

ARFF – Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting – Fire and Safety personnel assigned to King County Airport

Cedar River – The Cedar River is one of five major rivers in King County with a significant flood plain and a protective levee system. The Cedar River flows near Maple Valley and through the City of Renton.

CEMNET – Comprehensive Emergency Management Network – Radio system used by emergency managers for communication during and after emergencies.

CEMP – Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan also the “Plan” describes general program issues and capabilities of a community for emergency prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery

CAO – County Administrative Officer – The County Administrative Officer is designated as the Emergency Manager for King County under King County Code

CFS – Cubic Feet Per Second – used to describe the flow rate in streams and rivers for estimating the potential flooding impact.

ConOps – Concept of Operations – Describes how the County will generally perform its emergency obligations

Consequence Management – Actions necessary to relieve the impacts from displaced populations, environmental impacts, economic impacts, and property damages

COOP – Continuity of Operations Plan – Plan describing efforts to resume or continue essential government services

CPG 101 – Comprehensive Planning Guide (101) – Federal guidance for development of emergency response plans

Crisis Management – Efforts to stop or mitigate an emergency by first responders like police or fire personnel

CSA – Community Service Areas – There are 7 Community Service Areas in King County. Somewhat like neighborhoods, these unincorporated areas have elected councils, charters, and regular meetings.

DAJD – (King County) Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention – Agency of County government responsible for holding and managing legal detainees of the judicial system

DCHS – (King County) Department of Community and Human Services – County department responsible for public defense, employment services and Worker training, mental health, housing, and Drug Dependency services

Declaration of Emergency – Only the president can declare a state of emergency.

DES – (King County) Department of Executive Services – Department of King County government delivering miscellaneous government services like: Civil Rights, Human Resources,

Emergency Management, Facilities Management, Records and Licensing, Risk Management, and the Office of Alternate Dispute Resolution

DHS – (U.S.) Department of Homeland Security – Federal cabinet level agency assigned to secure the nation from the many threats we face. This requires the dedication of more than 240,000 employees in jobs that range from aviation and border security to emergency response, from cyber security analyst to chemical facility inspector

DJA – (King County) Department of Judicial Administration – DJA manages receipt, disbursement, account of all fines, fees, and payments to superior court. DJA assists with court protection orders, storage of wills, and access to court records

DNRP – (King County) Department of Natural Resources and Parks – includes the solid waste division (garbage disposal and landfill), waste water for most of King County, water and land resources including the flood control center and rivers sections, and hazardous waste program

DOC – Department Operating Center(s) – where a department manages emergency response activity from

DOT – usually (King County) Department of Transportation – includes King County Airport, Roads Division, Transit Division, Fleet Administration, and the passenger water taxi to Vashon Island and West Seattle

Duty Officer – Several King County agencies have personnel that are on-call at all times. Their assignment during that time is to triage known or emergent emergencies for actions and resources that might be needed or to begin an escalation process for the response or consequence management needs.

DPER – (King County) Department of Permitting and Environmental Review – includes the issue of building permits for unincorporated King County, the fire marshal, and business license issue for unincorporated King County

EAS – Emergency Alert System – formerly the emergency broadcast system, EAS is part of IPAWS. The National Weather Service, Washington State Emergency Management, the King County Sheriff's dispatch center supervisor, and the King County Office of Emergency Management may issue warnings including Amber Alerts.

ECC – Emergency Coordination Center – A location from which emergency consequences may be coordinated. Usually refers to the RCECC (see).

EMAC – Emergency Management Advisory Committee – established as a committee to advise the King County Executive of emergency management issues. Membership is comprised of members from a wide range of disciplines, cities and the private sector.

EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact – A mutual aid agreement between states to assist each other during times of emergency

EMCC – Emergency Management Coordination Council – Membership is comprised of emergency managers, continuity managers, and selected separately elected agencies on emergency preparedness efforts within King County government

EMD – usually (Washington State) Emergency Management Division – division of the State Military Department responsible for state level emergency preparedness, response, recovery, logistics support, and administration of pass through grants from Homeland Security and other federal agencies

EMPG – Emergency Management Program Grant – One of the primary sources of grant funding for local emergency management programs, this grant provides a fraction of the operating expenses of those programs where program minimums have been maintained.

EMS – Emergency Medical Services – A program within the Public Health Department – Seattle and King County, EMS services are advanced life support provided by Medic One Medics and at the Basic Life Support level by emergency medical technicians usually part of the fire service.

ENDEC – Encoder/Decoder – Usually ENDEC refers to the Cold War era hardware used for initiation of an emergency alert system message. Still used as the backbone of the EAS and IPAWS systems, newer technology like MyStateUSA are used in Washington State to initiate weather related warnings, Amber Alerts, and other emergency messaging.

EO – (King County) Executive's Office – The EO includes Labor Relations, the Office of Performance Strategy, and Budget, as well as the Executive.

EOC – Emergency Operations Center – The EOC is the location from which most cities and businesses direct emergency activity

ESCA – Emergency Services Coordinating Agency – ESCA was created by interlocal agreement in 1984 and currently delivers emergency services to the cities of Brier, Edmonds, Kenmore, Lake Forest Park, Lynnwood, Mill Creek, and Woodway.

ESF – Emergency Support Function – An ESF is a chapter of an emergency management plan aligned with federal guidelines

F1 – Repeater site for the CEMNET radio system or a tornado level of low amplitude

Facebook – Social media tool for sharing information and graphic media

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

Fire Districts – 27 junior districts governed by commissioners covering largely suburban and rural King County. Many of the fire districts are staffed by volunteer fire personnel and EMTs

Fire Zones – Segmentation of King County into Zones roughly related to the City of Seattle (Zone 5), north and northeastern County including Bellevue (Zone 1), and South and southeastern County including Kent and Federal Way (Zone 3). Zone 2 was absorbed into Zone 1 and Zone 4 was absorbed in to Zone 3. The emergency management zones have the same managerial footprint as the fire zones.

FMD – (King County) Facilities Management Division – FMD manages properties owned or leased by King County. FMD also manages capital improvement projects.

FOUO – For Official Use Only – FOUO is a term alerting a document reader to the sensitivity of the materials in the document. While a low classification for restricted reading, some consideration should be made for restricting distribution or disposal of the document.

GETS – Government Emergency Telephone System – GETS allows a card holder/subscriber to make calls during an emergency when the system is intact but suffering from overuse. If a dial tone can be reached, a GETS caller can place a call.

GIS – Geographic Information System – A satellite based system that can track and plot your location (or topo features) by latitude and longitude.

Green River – One of the five major river systems of King County with a significant flood plain

Hazmat – Hazardous Materials refers to any chemical that when outside its container or intended use may cause harm to animals, humans, property or the environment.

HIVA – Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis – The required foundation for the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), catalogues the threats to the community, their frequency and historic impacts to the community

HRD – (King County) Human Resources Division – Author of the All Hazards Emergency Response Plan, covers personnel issues during emergencies

HSEEP – Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program – This guidance is provided for the consistent quality delivery of exercises to test emergency plans and procedures as well as to create meaningful improvement plans and reports.

HSPD – Homeland Security Presidential Directive – Title of several presidential directive for management of emergencies in a post 9-11 world.

ICS – The Incident Command System is an organizational structure with common terminology, common documentation, common processes, and concepts used by first responders and emergency managers.

ICS 213 RR – Incident Command System 213 Resource Request (form number)

ILA – Interlocal Agreement – one of several document types used for mutual aid where some compensation may be required for ‘borrowed’ equipment or personnel

IMT – Incident Management System – An incident command system group of management personnel that augment the “local” command and control staff by back filling for them during extended emergency operations. This offers the opportunity for local personnel to rest between operational assignments.

IPAWS – Integrated Public Alert and Warning System – Complex integrated system for conducting emergency warnings to the public. IPAWS includes the Emergency Alert System, national systems, and local capabilities.

Issaquah Creek

JIC – Joint Information Center – The Joint Information Center is the location from which regional public information officers collaborate to provide a source of consistent information to the public during emergencies. It may include representatives from tribal nations, the public sector, and private sector. The Joint Information Center may be a virtual “space” or a combination of brick and mortar and virtual information sharing.

JIS – Joint Information System – The Joint Information System is the process by which public information officers collect, verify, package, and deliver information to the public.

JFO – Joint Field Office – The location from which federal, state, and local response and recovery coordination takes place.

KCC – King County Code – The King County Code is the collection of County laws that includes the obligations of County government during emergencies. See Legal Authorities.

KCDOT – King County Department of Transportation – Executive department of King County government that includes Fleet Administration, Transit (bus service), Marine (water taxi), Roads (County roads only), King County International Airport (also known as Boeing Field).

KCIT – King County Information and Technology (Department) – KCIT includes oversight and delivery of 800 MHz trunked radio system, Link (phone service), Sabey data center, local support of hardware and software applications.

KCSO – King County Sheriff’s Office – The King County Sheriff’s Office is governed by an elected sheriff. They provide patrol services for unincorporated King County and several contract cities. KCSO provides a number of specialty services like: the air unit (helicopter), Search and Rescue (KCSAR), Bomb Unit, SWAT Team, and others.

KCTV – King County Television (station Ch 22) is a government access television station overseen by the King County Council. Included in the station programming are all County Council meetings and hearings.

KCRHMP – King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan – The KCRHMP represents the plan for regional King County associated with one of the five phases of emergency management

program delivery – Mitigation. In addition to the County, cities of King County are invited to join in the cooperative plan as signatories. Signatory cities may have their own annex to the plan.

Kind and Type – Method of categorizing durable equipment and standardizing human teams by their capabilities and capacities, like: dump truck, two ton

LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee is a body of diverse disciplines and citizens formed under the Community Right to Know Act (1986) also known as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III

LERN – Law Enforcement Radio Network – radio frequency often used to manage or organize law enforcement response where mutual aid resources are being deployed.

Life Lines – Usually refers to roads, rails, pipelines, airports, and ports that may be used to transport needed resources, injured people, or support responders in an area impacted by an emergency.

MAA – Mutual Aid Agreement – An MAA is a document describing what aid may be made available to the signatory organizations during an emergency and reimbursement or conditions of that support.

MARS – Mutual Aid Radio System – MARS is a VHF based radio system used for management of responders deployed to an emergency outside their normal service area. Often used by Law Enforcement responders (on the ground).

Mardi Gras – Celebration at the beginning of Lent locally associated with a civil disturbance in 2001 that resulted in one death and several arrests.

Mercalli Scale - The scale quantifies the effects of an earthquake on the Earth's surface, humans, objects of nature, and man-made structures on a scale from I (not felt) to XII (total destruction).¹

MSU- MyStateUSA – A technology application used in association with email, cell and landline phone service, and text messaging. Part of a group of applications referred to as reverse 9-1-1, they can provide emergency messaging to a specific impacted area. MSU is used in the State of Washington as a primary method for delivering Emergency Alert System messaging.

NAWAS – National Warning System – is an automated telephone system used to cover warnings to US based federal, state, and local governments. Emphasis is on natural and technological disaster notices.

NFIP – National Flood Insurance Program – Flood insurance is only provided by the federal government. The program rates communities for their flood preparedness efforts that are reflected by the insurance premium rates in the community.

NGO – Non-Governmental Organizations include entities like the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

NIMS – National Incident Management System

Nisqually Earthquake – Earthquake measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale occurred February 2001 with an epicenter near Olympia Washington. Only modest damages were experienced with only one fatality largely due to improvements in construction standards.

NOAA – National Oceanographic and Aeronautic Administration

NORCOM – North Communications: (9-1-1 dispatch for eastern King County)

NRF – National Response Framework

OEM – Office of Emergency Management

Overhead Team – One or more trained individuals capable of assuming a Chief level ICS position. They have limited decision making authority but may manage within a scope defined by the current Incident Action Plan.

Palmer Drought Severity Index - a range of 4 (extremely wet) to -4 (extremely dry), and incorporates temperature, precipitation, evaporation and transpiration, runoff and soil moisture when designating the degree of drought.

PH – Public Health, Seattle and King County – This health agency unifies health department obligations for all of geographic King County

Pioneer Square – Area of Seattle between the business district and Safeco Field containing many small businesses, pubs, and micro-breweries. The scene of much of the Mardi Gras civil unrest in 2001.

PIO – Public Information Officer – A PIO is a position or assignment within an agency providing information to the public regarding news worthy changes to service by the agency. The PIO may be part of the JIC/JIS for the consolidation or development of messaging to the public.

Port of Seattle or POS – Encompasses both the largest commercial airport in Washington State (SeaTac) and a marine component governing the deep water port of Seattle. The Port of Seattle is governed by a board of elected commissioners. They have their own police and fire departments.

Private Sector – The Private sector is composed of individuals, small businesses, and corporations.

Proclamation of Emergency – The local proclamation describes the emergency impacts and the necessary emergency powers to be implemented during the course of the emergency from those available to the King County Executive under K.C.C. 12.52.

PSAP – Public Safety Answering Point – Commonly known as 9-1-1, there are 14 PSAPs in King County that dispatch police, fire, and EMS responders.

RACES – Radio Amateur Communications Emergency Services – RACES is an organization of amateur radio or HAM enthusiasts similar to ARES. RACES may provide some level of communications support to first responders or the emergency operations centers during an emergency or field response to search and rescue or other operations.

Raging River – The Raging River is a modest salmon bearing tributary of the Snoqualmie River in King County.

RASKC – Regional Animal Service of King County provides stray or abandon animal care, adoption services, and other animal services as a regular service and coordinates animal services during emergencies

RCECC Activation Levels – ECC activations levels are rough equivalent to the federal incident categories 1 (Incident of national significance), 2 (Incident of *statewide* significance), and 3 (regional/local significance).

RCECC – Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center – The RCECC is the location where the King County Sheriff's Office PSAP (9-1-1) and the Emergency Coordination Center (consequence management). The KCSO dispatch center only dispatches sheriff's deputies. Municipal police, fire and EMS calls are dispatched by Valley Communications, NORCOM, or one of the smaller agencies in the County.

RCW – Revised Code of Washington – Laws of Washington State as enacted by the legislature and governor. Administrative code is the Washington State Administrative Code or WAC.

RCF – Regional Coordination Framework – The framework is a companion document to the (Omnibus) Agreement for signatory King County partners. The documents together provide guidance for the sharing of resources and reimbursement for their use or repair.

REDNET – REDNET is a radio frequency used for fire ground operations management (153.830)

RIA – Rapid Impact Assessment – The RIA is an imprecise evaluation of the impacts of an emergency. Usually conducted with 2-4 hours of the onset of an emergency like an earthquake, a wind storm or a flooding event

Richter scale – The Richter scale is one of two commonly used scales for measuring earthquake intensity. The other scale is the Mercalli scale.

RIMS – Regional Incident Management System – RIMS is an automated system built on a Share Point platform for sharing information and ordering/tracking resources during an emergency in King County.

Salvation Army – SA is one of the largest non-governmental service providers in King County

SAR – Search and Rescue – SAR is the responsibility of the Sheriff's Office. Usually refers to situations like lost campers, hunters, hikers, skiers, snowshoers, and snow boarders.

Seiche – Similar to a tsunami, a seiche can be described as “sloshing” water in an inland body of water caused by an earthquake or landslide.

Snoqualmie River – The Snoqualmie River is one of the five major rivers in King County. Flowing out of east central part of the County, it turns north along the foothills of the Cascade Mountains until reaching the Snohomish River in Snohomish County. Much of the lower river is protected from flooding by a levee system that during major storms may be overtopped. Tributaries to the Snoqualmie are the Raging and Tolt Rivers.

Sound Transit – Sound Transit includes the regional heavy rail passenger train system for King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties as well as the light rail commuter trains serving King County.

Skykomish River – The Skykomish River flows from Stevens Pass in the central Cascade Mountains where it joins the Snoqualmie, Sultan and Wallace Rivers near Monroe to become the Snohomish River.

State Mission Number – The State Mission Number is assigned by State Emergency Management for the tracking of actions and resources assigned to the mission. The number includes the last two digits of the year followed by a sequentially assigned number unique to that mission.

Sum of the Forks – The Sum of the Forks refers to the flow rate immediately downstream from the north, middle, and south branches of the Snoqualmie River. Usually used as a rough gauge of the expected flooding impacts below the junction of those rivers.

TDSRS - Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction Sites – These sites are part of the network and system of sites used to accumulate disaster debris from wind storms, flooding, or earthquake damages to the greater King County community. Managed by the Solid Waste Division of the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, the sites only accumulate “clean” waste.

THIRA – Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment – THIRA is a compilation of the risks, threats, and regional capability to respond to those threats in King County. Subject to CPG 201 (federal) guidance for format and content, THIRA may be used as a basis on which to plan for response to and recovery from the impacts of disasters.

TICP – Tactical Interoperable Communication Plan – The TICP is a regional communications plan for the management of communications hardware and sharing of radio frequencies during a disaster. TICP v4 is the current standard.

Tolt River – One of the five major river systems of King County with a levee system and significant flood plain, the Tolt drains the Tolt reservoir. This reservoir provides 70% of the drinking water for King County. The Tolt joins the Snoqualmie River near Carnation.

Tsunami – (Slang: Tidal Wave) Usually a Tsunami is generated by earthquake activity resulting in inundation to coastal areas. Can travel great distances and remain a damaging or deadly force.

Twitter – Popular social media texting tool with short messages, often using abbreviations and techno-slang like OMG, BTW, and LOL

TTY – Text Telephone – A device and system developed for people with hearing or speak impediments, TTY was originally a telegraph based system. TTY equipment is currently available in the RCECC as part of the effort to communicate with ADA related populations.

UAC – Unincorporated Area Council(s) – There are 7 UACs in King County representing areas somewhat like neighborhoods.

UASI – Urban Area Strategic Initiative – The (Seattle) UASI is comprised of three counties (King, Pierce, and Snohomish) and two cities (Seattle and Bellevue). Together these comprise a unique area and population recognized by the federal government as having strategic importance to the security of the country. UASI is a grant program that supports the response capability of the area to terrorist threats.

UHF – Ultra High Frequency – UHF designates the ITU radio frequency range between 300 MHz and 3 GHz. VHF frequencies are below that of UHF. They are often used for television signal broadcasting, cordless phones, and walkie-talkies.

U.S. – United States – Also called America, comprised of the 50 states, its five populated territories and the District of Columbia – its capitol city.

USAR – Urban Search and Rescue – USAR is a specialized discipline within search and rescue that is usually associated with structure collapses from tornados, earthquakes, landslides, or terrorist attack. Washington State Task Force 1 is comprised of Pierce, King and Snohomish County first responders receiving extensive position specific training for these type responses. TF1 has been deployed in part or as a whole team to Hurricane Katrina, North Ridge (earthquake) Joplin (tornado), and the Haiti (earthquake).

Vertical Integration – Vertical Integration usually refers to harmonizing capabilities and expectations between different levels of government (federal, state, local) or between agencies within those government levels

VHF – Very High Frequency – The radio frequencies below UHF (300 MHz) usually used for police, fire, and EMS response but sometimes used for transit and utility communications especially during emergencies.

VOAD – Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster are those organizations primarily comprised of unpaid staff that have missions related to consequence management following the impacts of emergencies. The American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and many faith based organizations belong in this category.

VOIP – Voice-Over-Internet-Protocols – Usually refers to voice communications similar to telephone usage.

WAC – Washington Administrative Code – The executive branch regulations that implement the Revised Code of Washington laws. There are 516 WACs each with a specific area covering a topic or agency within Washington State government.

WASART – Washington State Animal Response Team – WASART is a 501© 3 non-profit organization focused on animal related disaster response in the State of Washington. Their mission is “Helping animals and their owners through disaster preparedness, education, and emergency response.

White River – The White River is one of the five major river systems in King County. The drainage area includes the slopes of Mt. Rainier. It forms a portion of the boundary between

King and Pierce County. The system includes a levee system that during major storms is prone to flooding the City of Pacific, a portion of the City of Auburn, and unincorporated King County..

Whole Community – The Whole Community concept relates to planning efforts that do not segregate interests of small groups in the community but rather considers the entire community in planning efforts.

WTO - World Trade Organization - Usually related to the 1998 and 1999 civil unrest in Seattle surrounding the world class event held here.

Legal Authorities and References

Federal Policies, Laws, and Administrative Codes

PL 88-352 Civil Rights Act, Title VI (1964)

PL 93-288/42 USC 5121 Stafford Act (updated 2013): <http://www.fema.gov/robert-t-stafford-disaster-relief-and-emergency-assistance-act-public-law-93-288-amended>

“It is the intent of the Congress, by this Act, to provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to State and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which result from such disasters....”

PL 99-499 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act - SARA Title III - Community Right to Know Act (1986): <http://www.epw.senate.gov/sara.pdf>

Summary: The act establishes state and local planning bodies that include a wide range of disciplines and includes businesses and private citizens. The act further establishes a process for reporting the emergency release of hazardous materials, report of qualifying quantities of chemical inventories, testing and training to response plans, and access to information on all elements of the covered items by the public.

PL 110-325 - Title 42 Chapter 126 Americans with Disabilities Act -ADA (1990) as amended: <http://www.ada.gov/pubs/ada.htm>

“No covered entity shall discriminate against a qualified individual on the basis of disability in regard to job application procedures, the hiring, advancement, or discharge of employees, employee compensation, job training, and other terms, conditions, and privileges of employment.” The act has been extended to consider delivery of public services and access to locations and information.

PL 104-303 Water Resources Development Act (1996) as amended; PL 107-310 Dam Safety and Security Act (2002) as amended; PL 106-580 National Dam Safety Program Act (2000) as amended: <http://www.epw.senate.gov/dam.pdf> Summary: Provides a program for the inspection of dams.

PL 106-390 Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

44 CFR Chapter 1 Emergency Management and Assistance (2011) as amended:

“These regulations are intended to foster an intergovernmental partnership and strengthen Federalism by relying on state processes and on the State, area wide, regional and local coordination for review of proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development.

These regulations are intended to aid the internal management of FEMA, and are not intended to create any right or benefit enforceable at law by a party against FEMA or its officers.”

National Response Framework (updated 2013): <http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework>

Summary: “The Response Framework covers the capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. Response activities take place immediately before, during and in the first few days after a major or catastrophic disaster. Then, recovery efforts begin to help the community get back on its feet.”

National Incident Management System (updated 2013): <http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system>

“The National Incident Management System (NIMS) identifies concepts and principles that answer how to manage emergencies from preparedness to recovery regardless of their cause, size, location or complexity. NIMS provides a consistent, nationwide approach and vocabulary for multiple agencies or jurisdictions to work together to build, sustain and deliver the core capabilities needed to achieve a secure and resilient nation.”

Presidential (Policy) Decision Directive 5 (2003) as amended:

<http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/nspd/hspd-5.html>

The purpose of this PDD is “to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.” The key elements that are provided by this Presidential Decision Directive include: policy provisions, tasking provisions and amendments to previous Presidential Decision Directives.

Presidential (Policy) Decision Directive 7 (2003) as amended:

Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection

Presidential (Policy) Decision Directive 8 (2011) as amended: <http://www.dhs.gov/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness>

“This directive is aimed at strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters. Our national preparedness is the shared responsibility of all levels of government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and individual citizens. Everyone can contribute to safeguarding the Nation from harm. As such, while this directive is intended to galvanize action by the Federal Government, it is also aimed at facilitating an integrated, all-of-Nation, capabilities-based approach to preparedness.”

Title 47 Chapter 151, 154, 303, 524, 606 of the Code of Regulations (FCC) Telecommunications (as amended): <http://law.onecle.com/uscode/47/>

Chapter 5 covers Wire or Radio Communications and common carriers, licensing requirements, spectrum sales, and similar administrative. Includes notation of the Emergency Alert System.

PL 104-321 National Emergency Management Assistance Compact (1996) as amended:

<https://bulk.resource.org/gpo.gov/laws/104/publ321.104.pdf>

“The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance between the states entering into this compact in managing any emergency disaster that is duly declared by the Governor of the affected state, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of resources shortages, community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack.”

PL 107-296 Homeland Security Act of (2002) as amended:

http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/hr_5005_enr.pdf

Summary: Establishes the Department of Homeland Security, provides for the analysis of information and critical infrastructure protection, information security, establishes the Office of Science and Technology, establishes the Directorate of Border and Transportation Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Management and Coordination between and among several federal agencies, establishment of the National Homeland Security Council, Information Security, aircraft security and certain reorganization of government.

PL 109-308 PETS Act of (2006) as amended: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-109publ308/pdf/PLAW-109publ308.pdf>

“....amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.”

42 USC 3601 Fair Housing Act (1988) as amended:

State Policies, Laws, and Administrative Codes

RCW 4.2.480 Special Rights of Action and Special Immunities (1988):

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=4.24.480>

Summary: The code provides immunity to civil damages of local emergency planning committee members serving in that capacity without gross negligence or willful misconduct.

RCW 38.52 Emergency Management (1986) as amended:

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=38.52&full=true>

State military department to administer emergency management program — Local organizations authorized to change name. The department shall administer the comprehensive emergency management program of the state of Washington as provided for in this chapter.

Summary: This RCW covers emergency management, volunteer management, search and rescue, mine rescue, planning for such occurrences, powers of the governor, requirements of local programs, mutual aid, impressments of citizenry, and claims posted by registered volunteers.

RCW 38.56 Intrastate Mutual Aid (2011) as amended:

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=38.56&full=true>

“The intrastate mutual aid system is established to provide for mutual assistance in an emergency among political subdivisions and federally recognized Indian tribes that choose to participate as member jurisdictions.”

RCW 42.56 Washington State Public Records Act (as amended 2010):

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=42.56>

Summary: Covers access to public records, invasion of privacy, documents to be made public, inspection of public records, charges for copies, exemptions and formation of a review committee.

RCW 43.06.220 Powers of the Governor (2008) as amended:

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=43.06.220>

Describes the powers of the governor when a state of emergency has been proclaimed.

RCW 43.43 Washington State Fire and Law Enforcement Mobilization (1992) as amended:

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=43.43.960>

Summary: Describes the process for obtaining fire mobilization, reimbursement, and development of procedures.

RCW 70.136 Hazardous Materials Incidents (1982) as amended:

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70.136&full=true>

Summary: Describes the incident command authority for hazardous materials incidents, Good Samaritan law, and emergency assistance agreements for aid during a hazardous materials emergency.

RCW 86.15 King County Flood Control District (1989) as amended:

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=86.15&full=true>

“The board may initiate, by affirmative vote of a majority of the board, the creation of a zone or additional zones within the county, and without reference to an existing zone or zones, for the purpose of undertaking, operating, or maintaining flood control projects or storm water control projects or groups of projects that are of special benefit to specified areas of the county.”

WAC 118-04 Emergency Worker Program (1993) as amended:

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=118-04>

“The purpose of this chapter is to adopt rules pertaining to the use, classes, scope, conditions of duty and training of emergency workers and compensation of emergency workers' claims. The intent of these rules is to clearly delineate the responsibilities of authorized officials and emergency workers before, during, and after emergencies, disasters, and other specific missions.”

WAC 118-30 Local Emergency Management Services Organizations, Plans, and Programs (1986) as amended: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=118-30&full=true>

This administrative code is currently under review for timely revisions to current standards.

“The purpose of this chapter is to establish criteria for evaluating local emergency management/services organizations, plans and programs to ensure consistency with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program.”

Summary: Includes provision for local ordinances establishing emergency management obligations, contents and format of the local emergency plan, establishment of program papers, and review periods for the local program.

WAC 118-40 Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning and Community Right to Know Reporting (1988) as amended: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=118-40&full=true>

Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) establishes requirements for federal, state, and local governments, and industry regarding emergency response planning and community right-to-know on hazardous chemicals.

The emergency planning provisions of EPCRA (Sections 301-305) are designed to develop state and local government hazardous chemical emergency preparedness and response capabilities through better coordination and planning, especially at the local level.

Other community right-to-know provisions of EPCRA require the owners and/or operators of facilities to provide information about the nature, quantity, and location of reportable chemicals manufactured, processed, stored, or used at their facility sites. The purpose of these provisions is to increase public knowledge of the presence of hazardous chemicals in communities and to better prepare for potential emergencies.

WAC 246-220 Radiation (1966) as amended: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=246-220&full=true>

Summary: Assigns responsibility for radiological materials safety, licensing, and investigation of releases to the State Department of Health.

WAC 296-824 Hazardous Materials Response in the Workplace (2002) as amended:

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=296-824-100>

Summary: The code describes the application of standards to employee's safety when responding to a hazardous materials spill in the workplace.

County Policies, Laws, and Administrative Codes

Ordinance 17075 (2011) amends K.C.C. 2.56 Summary: Updates the lines of reporting authority for emergency management and directs emergency management to coordinate with regional partners before, during, and after an emergency.

King County Omnibus Legal and Financial Agreement (2006) as amended:

Summary: The Omnibus Legal and Financial Agreement is a mutual aid document that includes resource sharing perimeters for the public, tribal, non-governmental, and private sector partners that are signatory to the document. *The document is currently under review.*

King County Code 2.56 Emergency Management (updated 2013):

http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/05_Title_2.aspx

Purpose: "Because of the existing and increasing possibility of emergencies which exceed local resources, in order to ensure that the preparations of King County are adequate to deal with such emergencies, to ensure adequate support for search and rescue operations, to manage recovery from such emergencies, to generally protect the public peace, health and safety, and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the county....."

King County Code 2.93.080 (emergency) Purchasing (updated 2013 – formerly KCC 4.16)

http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/05_Title_2.aspx

King County Code 2.93 covers waiver of procurement requirements for contracts not to exceed \$250,000 without being forwarded to the clerk of the council for consideration.

King County Code 12.52 Emergency Powers (1996) as amended:

http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/15_Title_12.aspx

Summary: This County code provides a list of emergency authorities granted to the executive when an emergency has impacted County government or the citizens of the County.

Plans, Programs, Standards, and other reference documents

GETS (Government Emergency Telecommunications Service) 2013 –

<http://www.dhs.gov/government-emergency-telecommunications-service-gets>

Federal program that provides emergency access to overloaded landlines or wireless (cell) phone systems for emergency communications. Eligible governmental personnel must register with their administrator.

HSEEP (Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program) 2013 –

https://hseep.dhs.gov/pages/1001_HSEEP10.aspx

“The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) provides a set of guiding principles for exercise programs, as well as a common approach to planning and conducting individual exercises.”

IPAWS (Integrated Public Alert and Warning System) June 2013 –

<http://www.fema.gov/integrated-public-alert-warning-system>

“During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation’s alert and warning infrastructure and will save time when time matters most, protecting life and property.”

Comprehensive Planning Guide 101 (version 2.0 November 2010) -

http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/divisions/npd/CPG_101_V2.pdf

Summary: CPG 101 provides guidance for the content and format of emergency plans to a national standard that allows vertical and horizontal integration of government and responders during an emergency. Plans are based around locally experienced hazards and threats.

Comprehensive Planning Guide 201 (version 1, April 2012) -

<http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=5823>

CPG 201 provides standardized guidance for the development of threat and risk based scenarios to which a community might be vulnerable. Primarily used for justification of grant requests, it may also be the foundation of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for the community.

King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 2009 (August 2009) and the King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (January 2010) -

<http://www.kingcounty.gov/safety/prepare/EmergencyManagementProfessionals/Plans/EmergencyManagementPlan.aspx>

The King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is regularly reviewed and updated per policy established by Washington State Emergency Management Division of the Washington State Military Department. The plan undergoes a complete review every four years

and must be tested at least once annually. The State reviews the plan and the tests of the plan are conducted in accordance with HSEEP guidelines.

King County Continuity of Operations Plan (March 2013) – The Continuity of Operations Plan for County government is intended to support the continuation of essential governmental services during an emergency. The current version of the County COOP was drafted in accordance with Continuity Guidance Circular 1 (January 2009) and Continuity Guidance Circular 2 (July 22, 2010).

King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (November 2009) – The King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan was last revised in 2009 and has begun its review cycle. Review and update is conducted on a five year cycle. The regional plan has included many of the cities of King County into one unified mitigation plan.

King County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (May 2009) – Provides a moderate level of detail regarding the natural and manmade emergencies that may impact the County. The descriptions include estimates of the frequency and expected impact levels for hazards like earthquakes, flooding, severe weather, terrorist incidents, drought and similar incidents.

MyStateUSA – MysStateUSA (or MSU) is a proprietary software application that is used by King County for communications with County employees and regional partners on a daily basis. During emergencies, MSU can be used as the tool for delivery of Emergency Alert System messaging to the general public through participating television and radio stations. It can also be used for short messages to our public and private sector partners like situation reports or notice of conference calls. A component of the system allows warning messaging to be delivered to landline phones in a specified geographic area. The State of Washington uses MSU as the Emergency Alert System tool of choice. Some local municipalities use another similar tool for some of their emergency communications needs.

Regional Incident Management System (RIMS) – Was developed within King County government as a regional tool for sharing emergency status reports and resource request information under a state mission number. It utilizes a SharePoint (MS) platform and is available to our regional partners.

Regional Public Information Network (RPIN) – RPIN is one of several tool used by regional public information officers to provide information directly to the public during emergencies. A web based process; it is updated regularly by the Joint Information Center when that body is staffed.

Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP) – this plan was recently updated to include information to first responders for access to radio caches and commonly utilized radio frequencies.

State Fire Mobilization Plan (2009) – The State Fire Mobilization Plan describes the geographic organization of the state into operations areas and the process for sharing resources and costs or cost recovery for large fires requiring mutual aid assistance.

